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NAVY PROGRAM CHANGE UPSETS PLANS OF 40 TECH STUDENTS

Secretary Daniels Gives Notice of Abandonment for This Year of Proposition of Placing College Students on Battleships of North Atlantic Fleet for Summer Trip

Action of Secretary Daniels of the navy department in abandoning the scheme of placing college students on board battleships of the Atlantic fleet this summer will affect 40 students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology while it will not interfere with the plans of Harvard University men, according to information today from both institutions.

The disposition of battleships is said to have caused the change in plans.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, said that the matter would simply be allowed to drop at the university this year and that probably it would be taken up next year. The arrangement of the students he declared would not be upset to any extent as no considerable importance was attached to it.

A. E. Burton, dean of Technology, however takes a different view of the recent action which he says has been looked upon with disappointment among his students. Under the wide government scheme 40 men were preparing to go from the institute and as a result of this change they will now be obliged to enter upon another program. These students do not include the men in the naval architectural department where a number of naval constructors are taking courses but are men from the other departments of the institute.

Significance is attached to the point of view taken by Technology since an act of Congress is said to require all government students taking classes at Annapolis to come to the institute for their finishing courses. In naval engineering work the institute is said to rank first in this country.

The official announcement signed by Secretary Daniels is as follows:

"On account of recent changes and considerable uncertainty in the program for the employment of the battleships and armored cruisers during the coming summer, the navy department has decided that it will be inadvisable this year to undertake the training of college students on board ships of the navy, in accordance with the plan outlined in the printed circular of March 1, 1913. The postponement is much regretted, but it is hoped that the plan may be put in practice during the summer of 1914."

VETERANS OF WAR WITH SPAIN ARE TO EN CAMP HERE

The annual encampment of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War will be held in Boston Friday and Saturday May 9 and 10. The national commander-in-chief is William B. Edgar, U. S. N., of Fall River. The Massachusetts commandery will entertain the members of the order—officers of the navy and army during the Spanish war.

Following the business session the guests who will gather here from all over the country will be taken on a visit to the navy yard, probably to the Watertown arsenal, the fortifications in the harbor and the Fore river shipbuilding yard at Quincy. The program will likely include, in addition to the itinerary outlined above, an automobile ride to historic places in this vicinity for those delegates who may remain over Sunday. A dinner will be given at the Algonquin Club for the ladies.

MOTION FILMS TO DESCRIBE TRADES

Application of motion pictures to the needs of public school administration will be made this afternoon at a meeting of vocational counselors in the East Boston high school, when the counselors will consider printing and bookbinding as possible vocations for pupils in the elementary schools.

Talks are to be given by Thomas Todd, Henry P. Kendall and C. H. Roberts and the motion pictures will be used to illustrate the processes of printing and bookbinding. This innovation is expected to assist the counselors for their work of guidance more effectively than lectures, as in a way it takes them right to shops.

NEW ENGLANDERS CALL ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's east room callers today include Mr. Alexander and 60 students from Greenfield, Mass.; senior classes from Melrose and Waltham high schools, and 20 pupils from New Boston (N. H.) high school, with Mrs. C. F. Stevens.

Other callers were 60 high school students from Meriden, Conn., with Representative Reilly and a large party of students from the Greenfield and Springfield high schools with Representative Treadway.

ANTI SECTARIAN BILL PROPOSED

Representative Greenwood of Everett is expected to offer in the House today a petition of the New England southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for favorable action on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting public appropriations for sectarian purposes. The petition is signed by Bishop John W. Hamilton, presiding bishop of the conference, and Francis Cooper, secretary.

NO STRIKE EXPECTED

Charles Cranford, president of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, today said that he had not heard from the firemen in the employ of his concern who threatened to strike today. "I think it will be several days before the men come to me with their grievances," said Mr. Cranford, "and then I anticipate no difficulty in settling the matter." Wages paid firemen in different plants of the company are claimed by the men not to be up to the union standard.

HARVARD MAN TO PLAN NEW TOWN OF BALBOA, C. Z.



WILLIAM L. PHILLIPS

William Lyman Phillips, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1908, and of the Somerville high school in the class of 1904, has been appointed by Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, to be landscape architect and first assistant in a municipal department in the Canal Zone, his special duty being to plan and supervise the building of the town of Balboa at the Pacific entrance to the canal.

Mr. Phillips is now in Europe on a four months' leave of absence studying landscape art.

TWO COACHES OF NEW HAVEN WORK TRAIN DERAILED

QUINCY, Mass.—In a collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Capen's Bridge about half a mile from Braintree today a passenger train telescoped a work train, causing two coaches to roll down a 15-foot embankment, and injuring several persons. An investigation is now under way.

Nearly residents hurried from their homes to render assistance in the work of rescue. By chopping through the wooden coaches access was obtained to the overturned cars. A wrecking train was rushed from Boston.

Work of clearing the line was at once proceeded with and engine 621, which was attached to the work train, was soon removed from the tracks. Men were then assigned to engine 1610 of the passenger train and will have it taken back to Braintree. Service is being continued without interruption on the main line, although many commuters were delayed this morning.

The engineer of the passenger train, who jumped after setting the brakes, is said to have declared that he did not see the work train until it was too late to stop. It is said that there was a misunderstanding of signals.

The passenger train is one which leaves Boston at 6:32 a. m. for South Braintree by way of the Granite branch, through East Milton and West Quincy. It was in charge of Conductor Ernest Rogers, Engineer William Glidden and Fireman John Ford.

FAST TRAIN DERAILED

RUTLAND, Vt.—Six persons were injured Sunday night when the front portion of the northbound flyer for Montreal out of Rutland was derailed at New Haven Junction, Vt., on the Rutland railroad, four miles north of Middlebury, Vt. Spreading rails is the only reason advanced.

CHAMBER CONSIDERS ALASKA TRIP

Boston Chamber of Commerce members have been invited by the Alaska bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to participate in a tour to that country. The itinerary is to take in every important town in the territory, leaving Seattle June 21 and returning there July 28.

PLEASANT ST. FOLK PREPARE FOR HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Owners of property along Pleasant street whose land falls within the new street lines set by the widening of that thoroughfare to 60 feet between Washington street and Park square are hurrying to get as much of their buildings torn down as possible before May 2.

On this date the 60 days allowed by Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke for owners to clear up their property will be up, and the commissioner said today that he would open contracts immediately for the clearing away of all materials within the new street lines. About the middle of May bids will be opened for the construction of the street and paving with wooden blocks.

"Such bricks and other materials as the owners clear away themselves," said Commissioner Rourke today, "they are entitled to dispose of in any way that they see fit. If, however, they delay and the work has to be done by contract they lose this."

"It is this inducement along the line of the proposed widening that has caused many of the owners to get to work early."

I shall open contracts May 2 and work of clearing up the street, taking all that is left within the new lines will begin at once. This will be about a month's work. I see no reason why the actual construction should not begin on June 1."

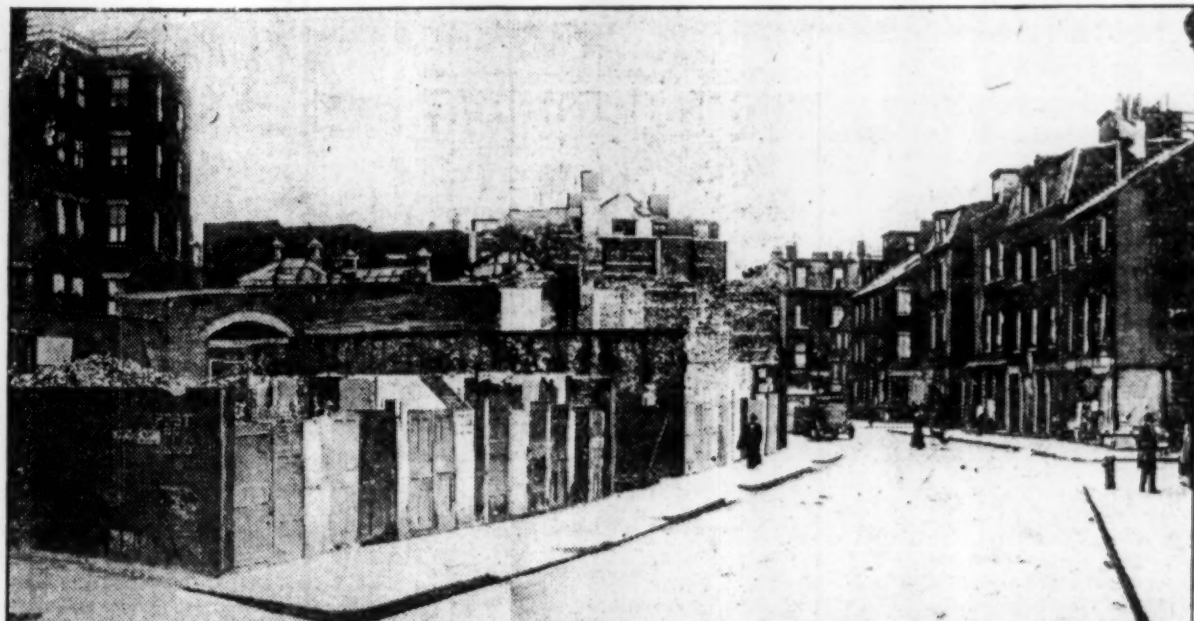
Pleasant street today presents a busy sight. A majority of the owners have taken advantage of the 60 days' notice sent out by Commissioner Rourke when he took over the work from the street department on March 1. Others, however, have paid no attention to the notice.

The widening of Pleasant street from Washington street to Park square to 60 feet will cost \$808,563, according to the engineers' estimates. It is the largest single piece of street work undertaken by the city in many years.

COLEMAN BROUGHT TO BOSTON

George W. Coleman was brought to Boston today ready to testify tomorrow in the suit of the receivers of the National City Bank of Cambridge against the stockholders.

RAZING BUILDINGS TO WIDEN PLEASANT STREET



Structure at left one of several that are being torn down for improvement of thoroughfare

JOS. B. RUSSELL WITHDRAWS FROM COLLECTOR RACE

Joseph B. Russell, mentioned as a candidate for collector of the port of Boston, announced today that while he appreciated the mention of his candidacy, developments have made it impossible for him to accept the appointment, even if tendered to him. He has sent the following letter to Governor Foss:

"Your Excellency: "About a week ago, having been requested by some mutual friends, I consented to have my name presented for the appointment as collector of customs of this port. I have since been informed that you were good enough to favor me for the place, and had already signed an indorsement looking to my appointment. I appreciate your friendly disposition in this matter, but regret to state that since my decision matters have come up making it impossible for me to accept the office even if tendered to me. Therefore I have requested that my name be withdrawn from further consideration."

"Sincerely yours,
"JOSEPH B. RUSSELL."

CAPTAIN EXPECTS TO FLOAT SHIP

Capt. William Cleveland of the British schooner Francis A. Rice of Weymouth, N. S., which went ashore on Sanders ledge, near Eastern point, Nahant, early today, on his arrival in Boston today to consult with John G. Hall & Co., agents of the cargo of 22,000 spruce planks, said that he believes that when the deckload of lumber is removed his craft will be floated.

There is some water in the holds. The wrecking lighter Salvor has been towed to Nahant to remove the cargo. Capt. George Wiggins and his crew of the Nahant life saving station took of Captain Cleveland and his crew.

The point where the Rice ran ashore is near the residence of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The vessel is of 122 tons.

PRESIDENT NAMES NEW COMPTROLLER

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated:

George E. Downey of Indiana to be comptroller of the treasury.
Lewis T. Erwin of Alaska to be United States marshal for the fourth division of Alaska.

SUPREME COURT TO TAKE RECESS

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States adjourned today without deciding the railroad rate or other important cases. The court announced a recess from May 12 to 26.

EXHIBITION AT GHENT OPENED BY BELGIAN RULERS

LONDON—The Ghent exhibition was opened yesterday by the King and Queen of the Belgians.

After the ceremony the King visited various parts of the exhibition and subsequently returned to Brussels.

MR. DIPPEL NOT IN BOSTON OPERA

That Andreas Dippel, who has resigned as director of the Chicago grand opera company, will not take part in the German production of opera in Boston next season is asserted by directors of the Boston opera company. It is explained that Henry Russell, under the terms of his three-year contract, which still has two years to run, will have exclusive management of all productions.

It is understood that Mr. Dippel will have some share in the direction of opera in the East, either in Philadelphia or in New York. The Chicago opera, it is understood, is to be carried on independently of the eastern cities. All directors of the Chicago company who are also directors of other companies, under the interlocking system established three years ago, are expected to resign.

WASHINGTON STATE MAN HAS FELLOWSHIP FROM HARVARD

Award of the fellowship of social education valued at \$600 a year in Harvard University has been made to Charles W. Clark, graduate of a Seattle high school and the University of Washington. The fellowship is for 1913 and 1914 and is one of the highest given by the faculty, being the only one in the educational division. It provides that the incumbent shall do research work in social problems of education.

Mr. Clark's home was at Kirkland, Wash., until he went to Seattle to attend high school and the university. His undergraduate work was mainly in the educational department. Under the direction of Dr. E. O. Sisson and Dr. J. K. Hart, Clark did research work upon the immigration problems in the Northwest, his papers being published in the Immigration magazine.

Upon his graduation he became educational director of the Tacoma Y. M. C. A., where he has been until April 1, when he returned to Seattle to study the playground work of the city. He will take up his work at Harvard next September.

FIRE DOES \$10,000 DAMAGE

About \$10,000 damage was done by fire to the hay and grain establishment of Fulton O'Brien at 3 and 4 Union square, Somerville, Sunday noon. Seven horses perished.

NEW HAVEN MAY HAVE TO PAY THE B. & M.'S DIVIDENDS

ATTACKS OF MOB MAY BE DRAWN BY SUFFRAGISTS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Yesterday for several hours Hyde Park was a scene of wild disorder, owing to an assault of a mob on speakers in favor of woman suffrage. In most cases the speakers, whether men or women, were assaulted and driven out of the park. The speakers, of course, were absolutely legally entitled to address the meetings, and the action of the mob in illegally attacking and driving them away was probably quite as much the object of their presence as any hope of making themselves heard.

EXPERT BROWN SAYS COMPANY IS RESPONSIBLE

Though Its Capital Is Declared to Have Been Increased 400 Per Cent in 9 Years Subsidiary Claims Declared Unavoidable

HEARING ADJOURNS

Interstate Commerce Inquiry Develops Duty of Chief Corporation—Mr. Brandeis and Mr. Choate in Verbal Rejoinders

With a capitalization of \$467,000,000 in 1912, an increase of nearly 400 per cent in nine years, and an additional \$60,000,000 that should be added in the way of bonds and stocks of contingent companies, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad would probably be obliged to pay the dividend of the Boston & Maine soon, it was brought out today at the resumed hearing in the Federal building before Ward Prouty, examiner for the interstate commerce commission.

According to the testimony given by David E. Brown, expert accountant for the commission, under examination by Louis D. Brandeis, the New Haven must pay the dividends of several subsidiaries if their funds are insufficient. While the examination was proceeding Charles F. Choate, Jr., interrupted several times to question statements and figures in regard to the railroad.

Shortly after 12 o'clock today adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Choate sat near Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, and was continually in conversation with him regarding the correctness of statements and figures given out in the examination of Mr. Brown. Several times Mr. Choate interrupted Mr. Brandeis and finally the latter appealed to Examiner Prouty.

The examiner asked Mr. Choate if he wanted to ask a question or make a statement or to explain the nature of his remark. Mr. Choate did so and the examination proceeded.

Once again when Mr. Choate took exception to answers given to Mr. Brandeis' inquiries regarding premiums, the latter exclaimed, "This is the truth."

In the course of arguments Mr. Brandeis addressed Mr. Choate as "you" and Mr. Choate in turn took occasion to refer to the railroad as "we" despite the fact that he is appearing at the hearing in the capacity of a private citizen.

Mr. Brandeis brought out in examination figures showing that the capitalization in the past nine years had increased nearly 10 times as much as the increase in gross receipts in that time, which had only been 42 per cent.

The premiums on capital amounted to approximately \$20,000,000, according to Mr. Brown, and were charged by the New Haven to its profit and loss account making it appear that there was a surplus of \$12,500,000 on June 30, 1912.

(Continued on page four, column three)

PLUMBERS STRIKE AS NORTH SHORE AGREEMENT ENDS

SALEM, Mass.—One hundred plumbers in Salem, Beverly, Beverly Farms, Peabody, Manchester and Hamilton, all members of the local 138 of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, went out on a strike this morning.

The old agreement with the North Shore Master Plumbers Association, composed of 26 firms, expired last night. Negotiations had been in progress for the past few weeks for a new agreement.

The master plumbers conceded every demand of the journeymen plumbers except two. They agreed to an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages.

It was in the interpretation of the hour clause that the break in negotiations came. The journeymen plumbers insist that any time put in by them shall be reckoned at not less than one half day. The master plumbers contend that they will pay for the number of hours' work actually performed.

The other point of disagreement is that the master plumbers want one apprentice to every three journeymen and the journeymen plumbers one to every four. The master plumbers offered Sunday to arbitrate but the journeymen refused.

VERDICT FOR ESTATE EXECUTORS

Before Judge Bell in the seventh session of the superior court today a jury returned a verdict of \$32,339 in favor of Oscar Chandler, executor of the will of Mrs. Mary F. Colburn, in a suit against Frederick H. Prince & Co., brokers. The suit was to recover \$29,344 securities and interest, the latter amounting to \$22,205 in 13 years.

CHARGES MADE ON ARMAMENT FIRMS PRESSED

Dr. Liebknecht Tells Reichstag of International Nature of Armor Group and of Ring in Russia, Japan and Argentina

CONDITIONS QUIETING

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The international character of the armor group was further exposed by Dr. Liebknecht in a speech delivered in the Reichstag on Saturday. The Deutsche Munitions and Waffenfabrik was a member of the association which included the Oberndorf Mauser factory, the Viennese Austrian arms factory and the Belgian Fabrique Nationale, the latter of which was worked largely with French capital. The Austrian factories were amongst the largest exporters of arms to Bulgaria and Serbia, with which countries at any moment their government might become involved. Equally the Solingen arms factory was a large supplier of Russia, against which country German preparations for war were largely directed.

A ring he maintained also has been formed for maintaining the price of armaments in Russia, Japan and the Argentine and this ring has been extended to other countries. When he went on, however, to connect the crown prince with the war party he was called to order by the president.

The war minister in reply declined to go into the charges further on the ground that they were under discussion in the courts.

The excitement raised by the whole incident is quieting down and opportunity is taken by the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to insist that a great military system is demanded by all parties in the country and that it is impossible to judge the system by acts of individuals.

There is nothing, it insists, to hush up; but if there is anything to expose the government will expose it ruthlessly. The chairman of the Krupp board has published an additional statement in the Lokal Anzeiger, in which he denies entirely every word uttered by Dr. Liebknecht with respect to the bribery of government officials. He incidentally admits, however, that a famous official who has been hitherto represented as occupying a subordinate office was in receipt of a salary of £500 a year, which is not by any means a low salary in Berlin.

The chairman of the Deutscher bank has also spoken in the Diet, declaring that great as was the strain placed financially upon the German nation it was by no means unnecessary or greater than it was able to bear.

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France is Called Upon to Free Education from Politics

FREE SCHOOLS FROM POLITICS IS FRENCH CRY

Definite Educational Policy for Republican Party Is Sought by Ferdinand Buisson Who Warns People of Dangers

PLEA IS FOR LIBERTY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A definite proposal has at length been made to lift public schools out of the arena of politics. At the present moment the public schools constitute the vital point of battle, the spot susceptible above all others and the one at which the most bitter and violent attacks by the extreme parties on both sides are made.

The question of secular education has, in fact, of late become distorted beyond the bounds of all reason, with the result that its object would seem now to be less a question of liberty of education than of political monopoly. The whole matter has been very moderately dealt with and a definite issue raised by Ferdinand Buisson in an article published in the *Rappel*, which puts forth the idea that the time has surely now arrived for the Republican party to have a definite educational policy.

Controversy Harmful

It cannot be ignored that there is little to choose between the passions let loose by the extremists of the left and those of the right. The result is that the country is in the throes of a most unprofitable dispute from which education naturally suffers severely. It is now proposed that political parties of all shades of opinion should agree to cease making the educational question the arena of their electoral struggles, for no system of public education can long withstand such pressure as that to which the question of education in France is now being subjected, without seriously deteriorating. It is contended also that the schools ought not to be used, either for the purpose of advancing the cause of religion or, on the contrary, to injure such cause. The public school should hold a strictly neutral position, without ulterior aim or intrigue, without servility or truculence, but offering a welcome to the children of all, whether Catholics, Protestants, Jews or free thinkers. The ideal public school, in short, is a democracy under a regime of liberty.

In the midst of much confusion of public thought brought about by extreme bitterness and fanaticism on both sides, M. Buisson has courageously stepped into the field. He has pointed out that both sides are to blame for the present position and that under a democracy and a regime of liberty, private schools should have the right of existence side by side with the public schools, providing that they comply with the law of the country. The only regulations that should govern such a situation are such as in principle are included in the law of 1880, that is to say that schools should be hygienically constructed and maintained, and that they should have a good moral tone and be loyal in their instruction, so far as it relates to the constitution and its laws.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—"The Round-Up," 8.
OLYMPIA—"The Wife," 8:10.
KEITH'S—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8.
MAJESTIC—"Bird of Paradise," 8.
PLAYHOUSE—"The Amazons," 8:10.
SHUBERT—"Miss Emma Trenton," 8:10.
TREMONT—"Aborn company in 'Lucia,' 8.
NEW YORK
RELAX—"Years of Discretion," 8.
CRITIC—"The Arzelle Case," 8.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8.
ELFINGER—"Under Many Flags," 8.
EMPIRE—"The Amazons," 8:10.
FORTY EIGHTH ST.—"What Happened to Mary," 8.
FORTY FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha," 8.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags," 8.
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson," 8.
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road," 8.
LYRIC—"Arizans," 8.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip," 8.
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George," 8.
THIRTY NINTH—"Five Frankforters," 8.
CHICAGO
FINE ARTS—"Everman," 8.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True," 8.
GRAND—"George M. Cohan," 8.
HOLLYWOOD—"Under Many Flags," 8.
MAJESTIC—"Sarah Bernhardt," 8.
MAYVICK—"John Barrymore," 8.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape," 8.
POWERS—"The Money Moon," 8.
PRINCESS—"William Collier," 8.

GERMAN ROYAL HOUSES FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The reconciliation of the houses of Hohenzollern and Guelph has been followed by the friendly meeting at Homburg recently of the Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland. The duke, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Cumberland, was met at the railway station by the Emperor William and the German Empress, Princess Victoria Louise, and Prince Adalbert, the Emperor's third son. The German Emperor was wearing a Prussian uniform and the Duke of Cumberland the uniform of an Austrian infantry regiment.

Others present at the meeting, which was of the friendliest nature, were Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, Prince and Princess Max of Baden, who have done so much to bring about the reconciliation, and Princess Olga of Cumberland. The whole party, after conversing a few minutes, drove to the royal palace in motor cars, a very cordial reception being accorded them by the crowds lining the streets. The Guelph press in Hanover expresses its gratification at the fact shown by the Emperor in meeting the Duke and Duchess at Homburg rather than in Berlin.

Fanaticism Deplored

The inspection and control of such schools, he states, could be increased, if necessary, since liberty may, though controlled, still remain liberty. The moment, however, that fanaticism becomes a leading factor in public education, the very essence of republicanism, viz., liberty of conscience, becomes violated. M. Buisson has pointed out that the powers provided by the normal legal administration of the state are ample to properly insure the enforcement of the principle of the law of 1880, and that it is by the enforcement of these laws that justice will be meted out to all parties, irrespective of creed, and that real liberty of conscience will be secured. He reminds us that those who preach fanaticism, in whatever form and under whatever guise, are likely to be the first to violate the laws and so breed dissension.

Above this political din it must not, he says, be forgotten that there are in France, as also throughout all the civilized world, hundreds of thousands of families in favor of a program which includes religious instruction for their children, and he appeals to the politicians to allow liberty of conscience to all these.

Appeal to Clericals

M. Buisson next appeals to the Clerical party. He tells them they forget that in France there are more than ten million Catholic parents who send their children to the present village secular school, and who raise no difficulty about doing so. If it should ever occur to the Clerical party, he adds, to start a campaign against the liberty of the state schools, these parents, primarily, and the large majority of the country as well, would, instead of following them, most certainly oppose them.

In claiming liberty of opinion for oneself one must also concede it to others, and above all one must not discourage its defenders by unwise tactics. Those who wish to avoid persecution should most carefully avoid even the appearance of playing the role of the persecutor. It does not do, M. Buisson adds, to take too much notice of the present bogey, the supposed plot of the church against the secular schools which the Radicals only seem to be happy when proclaiming. Let them rather see that nobody believes in it, and if by any chance neutrality is violated, let them see that justice is done to all alike.

There is, he says, need for agreement in some practical details, but no one any longer believes that the country is going to place its schools under the control of the local clergy or to confide to them the choice of books used in the schools, or to give them the control and supervision of public education.

Liberty of conscience and education is, M. Buisson declared, indispensable. Let them accept their part willingly as French citizens, loyal to the constitution, and all Liberals of whatever creed will help them to defend it against those who would dethrone it. They must, however, on their part respect the secular schools in their neutrality and universality, they must, in a word, respect public liberty.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST SAYS SUFFRAGISTS MUST WIN

Interviewed in Paris by Monitor Representative She Declares Militancy Will Go on as Women Fight for a Principle, and Victory Is a Question of Time

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is just about eight years since I first saw Miss Christabel Pankhurst. It was a hot Sunday afternoon in the middle of the London summer. She and another lady were standing in a cart, drawn up on the grass between the Marble arch and the boat-houses on the Serpentine, addressing a small crowd, composed mostly of men, on the suffrage question.

It was impossible even then not to realize that the girl was completely master of the situation. She treated the crowd with the sublime self-confidence of a Napoleon and the audacity of a Danton. A question was to her as "corn in Egypt," and interruptions the opportunity for anything from "the retort courteous" to "the countenance quarrelsome." Those, indeed, who were guilty of the interruption commonly sought the fringe of the crowd with, one imagined, the reflection that some things had entered the orbit of their philosophy which were not there at the important hour of breakfast, and one of them was the girl in the cart.

Sitting in Miss Pankhurst's little apartment, on a quiet street, not the length of the rue de Rivoli from La Madeleine one April afternoon, immediately after her mother's latest conviction, I asked her if she remembered those meetings, with the park for a forum and a cart for a tribune?

Yes, of course, she answered, with perhaps a suspicion of contempt in her voice for the proprieties of those early days. We welcomed the interrupter then, he gave us the opportunity we wanted.

That was the beginning of militancy? I interjected.

When Militancy Began

Militancy really began, she replied, when we took to attending political meetings, and asking questions. We were very correct at first. We did not dream of interrupting. We waited quite patiently for the end of the meeting. When we got our chance it was only to be ignored or smiled at. So we began to interrupt, and interruptions led to ejections. That was the real beginning of militancy. Why is it that, since 1905, she demanded, becoming suddenly animated, and reaching upwards with that wave of the hand which is characteristic of the woman's movement, has sprung into such extraordinary activity? It is simply, she said, answering herself, the coming of militancy. It is that which has done what no amount of talking could ever have achieved.

Is it true that militancy has cost the movement much of the sympathy and support formerly given it? Perhaps, Miss Pankhurst explained, you can test such a statement as well by the financial aid forthcoming as by anything else. People do not subscribe to movements which have forfeited their sympathy. Now we have just completed our financial year. From the point of view of militancy it has been notoriously the most aggressive in the history of the movement, yet from the standpoint of finance, it has also been our most successful year. The subscriptions have never been so large before. The public can, therefore, draw their own conclusions.

Act Called Good Strategy

Then you think that Mrs. Pankhurst's acceptance of responsibility for the campaign was good strategy? I am perfectly certain of it; it has completely checkedmate the government.

Why, then, did the government arrest her? Miss Pankhurst laughed. Their opponents goaded them for being impatient. Their friends implored them to show they were not. The judge by passing such a sentence crowned the mistake. What are they going to do now? she went on. They will not keep her in prison. They will not even attempt, they say, to feed her forcibly. To fall back on the "Cat and Mouse act" would be futile. They have not only made themselves ridiculous, they have made it impossible, without drawing distinctions between prisoners, to treat the other women and girls differently.

Talking of the "Cat and Mouse" act, the act for releasing hunger strikers on a license, and re-arresting them at pleasure, what do you think of it? First, it is feeble; second, the division list on



(Reproduced by permission; photo specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)
MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST

it showed us just what we had to hope from Parliament. I do not believe that woman suffrage has a single heart-whole supporter in the House. Neither the Irish nor the Labor party will ever imperil Mr. Asquith's cabinet for it, nor, of course, will the Ministerialists. We might make terms with the Unionists, especially as if the Liberals were in opposition numbers of them would alter their tune, but the Unionists naturally do not in the least want to come in and face the question. The government is safe in the division lobbies, and would think itself safe altogether if it were not for militancy.

Ruling Was Not Surprise

Then you were not surprised at the speaker's ruling over the amendment to the manhood suffrage bill. How could we be? Months and months before the papers warned us exactly of what was going to happen. If the papers knew surely the government knew? The fact is that the passing of the amendment would have made Mr. Asquith's position impossible. The Irish knew this, and were quite prepared to save the situation by defeating the amendment. They did not, however, want, if it could be avoided, to incur the odium. Numbers of other members were no more anxious than they were to show their hands. If the division had come there would have been a revelation. So the question to the speaker was evolved, and the speaker's decision settled the matter as was intended. Even then the government did not keep their promise, but only offered to give time for a private member's bill, a very different thing. That is why we decline to believe that we have been fairly, much less honestly, treated.

And so the policy of outrage, and the present situation? I asked. Exactly, and that policy will continue, Miss Pankhurst went on, because our women are fighting not for themselves but for a principle. Does anybody really submit to forcible feeding for notoriety? They face it because they are strengthened and impelled by the courage of their opinions. When it comes to that history shows us it is useless to attempt intimidation. Victory is simply a question of time.

It Is a Woman's Movement

So you will fight it out on those lines? We must, it is a woman's movement, and in a measure only women can do the work. There must be no divided counsels, and perhaps on such a question men and women find it difficult to see absolutely eye to eye. Look what my mother has done. She is the most popular and beloved figure in the movement. Is it true, as the papers say, that as soon as she is released she will leave London and come and live with you here? Certainly not. She will come here very likely on a visit, but not to stay. Her work is in London and she will remain there. With me it is different. Some one had to keep out of reach and it fell to me, that is all.

How did you get here? Just like anybody else—I came. Naturally, but then the police were not on the lookout for

RAILWAY LINKS WITH BURMA AND CHINA PROJECTED

Clear Delineation of the Indian Frontier Thought Necessary to Avoid Friction in Future

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Considerable activity is being exhibited in the northeast corner of India, in taking preliminary steps for the establishment of railway systems destined not only to link up Burma with India but also to link up India with China.

The first steps in the latter direction will be the extension of the Bengal state railway up the north bank of the Brahmaputra as far as Sadiya, which was last year the base of the expeditions to the Abor and Mishmi countries, and which has lately been formed into an independent district; the extension is expected to be completed in five years or so, but there is some uncertainty as to whether the extension is yet decided, except that the extension is necessary not only for the development of the northern parts of Assam but also for the safety of the northeast frontier of India.

As far as can be ascertained, the present survey parties have found no trace of the Chinese outposts which two years ago established themselves amongst the tribes bordering on the Indian frontier, and there seems little doubt that the isolated bodies of Chinese to maintain their position. However, what Chinese troops have done once may be done again, and it is very necessary to clearly delineate the frontier with a view to avoiding future friction. It is hoped to complete a considerable portion of this work before the summer months.

In the Burma direction a survey party is working up from Burma, and expects to find a comparatively easy route through a rich valley up to Margharita, the chief terminus of the Dibru-Sadiya railway.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER IS GUEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Royal Colonial Institute gave a luncheon recently at De Keyser's hotel to A. H. Peake, the premier of South Australia.

Mr. Peake spoke of the progress of South Australia and said it was the first state to inaugurate woman suffrage. They had never had any trouble with the militant suffragist. They gave the women the vote, not because they asked for it or because they clamored for it, but because they did not consider that sex alone should be a bar. Now the women had it they used it well.

Australia would be ready at any time to take its proper share of defending the empire. Whenever the time came that the mother country should be in stress or in trouble, they would give of their best.

Lord Emmott moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Peake and said that the present sentiment of the empire pointed in the direction of unity, perhaps more quickly than any of them imagined. They would do more for it by self-restraint in regard to the way in which they dealt with the party differences in other parts of the empire than by bringing forward huge immature schemes which would not stand detailed examination and criticism.

the others. I do not think they were for me. The truth is they never thought of my coming, in the first place, and in the second place they all thought I was arrested. They only found out too late. However, I have been in London once since then and got back all right.

Tell me about the paper. Is it a success? The Suffragette, oh, yes! and its circulation is not by any manner of means confined to the movement, it goes far beyond that. Do you have any difficulty in editing it so far from London? No, you have to adapt yourself to the conditions, that is all. Tomorrow, for instance, I am going to Boulogne to telephone to London. There is less pressure there than in Paris and far less chance of interruption.

Then Miss Pankhurst asked me about The Christian Science Monitor, about its aims and progress. She talked, too, of the new France, that wonderful movement of which M. Raymond Poincaré, natural scientist, author and statesman at the Elysee, is perhaps the most notable expression. But all that, Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

FUNDS FOR CHINA WANTED TO BUY AND BURN OPIUM

Conference at Peking Believes That the Purchase of Drug for Destruction Is Desirable

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG.—The opium conference, sitting at Peking, has had under consideration the present position of the trade within the country, and has considered the question of the hardship imposed upon the traders by the various embargoes which have been placed on the import of the drug at the various ports. The conference has come to the conclusion that, as the Chinese by their policy of opium emancipation have altered the conditions in China, opium merchants should be paid for stocks landed in China.

The conference had no sympathy for the opium merchants, but recognized that they were carrying on a business which was legal under existing treaties. As China was unable to buy all those stocks, it was agreed that other measures should be sought with the three-fold object of helping to relieve China from a domestic danger, repaying the merchants, and freeing the heavily involved banks.

Reports were read showing the steady diminution of stocks at the treaty ports. In view of the possibility of the government being saddled with a huge amount of Indian opium and the possibility of the government showing less rigor in the suppression of opium smoking, the conference passed the following resolution: "China, wishing for closer cooperation and fellowship in the brotherhood of nations, and desiring to take her place as regards peace in the progress of the world, has found it necessary to abandon her past arrogance and seclusion. The transition is bringing many difficulties, yet the country is progressing steadily. Opium has brought untold ruin and trouble on the Chinese people, who are finding suppression a difficult task, requiring help. In times of flood and famine the world has generously assisted her, for which the Chinese are deeply grateful. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has declared that opium has created greater ruin in China than flood and famine, and this the delegates believe to be true. The conference therefore appeals to the Y. M. C. A. and all missionary bodies to start subscriptions in all countries with a view to raising a fund to purchase and publicly to burn as large a portion as possible of the opium stocks in the treaty ports."

VICTORIA EXPORTS BUTTER

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—For the week ending March 6, 1913, butter inspected in Victoria and destined for ports beyond the commonwealth amounted to 4823 boxes having a total weight of 121½ tons. Of this quantity 4443 boxes were tons; and 380 boxes were of butter in tins weighing 111 tons; 306 boxes were of butter in pats weighing 7½ tons; and 74 boxes were of butter in tins weighing three tons. As usual the overwhelming majority of the boxes, namely 3080, were marked for export to Great Britain. 1550 boxes being salted and 2430 boxes being unsalted butter; 662 boxes were for export to South Africa; and 181 for export to Eastern and other ports. During the same week the actual export of butter amounted to 96 tons, of which 89½ tons went to Great Britain, and 6½ tons to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the butter exported was £10,752.

LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY STRICTER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The senate of the University of Leipzig has decreed that Russian students will only be admitted if they have previously been matriculated at a Russian university for at least one year, and that other foreigners will have to pass an examination in the German language, in order to show that they are able to follow the lectures before they are admitted. This will of course be greatly to the advantage of the students and will also prevent foreigners from keeping back the class through an insufficient knowledge of the language in which the lectures are held.

GERMANY WARNS PHOTOGRAPHERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A semi-official warning has been published to German travelers who take their cameras with them not to photograph or sketch indiscriminately when in the neighborhood of coastal fortifications or frontiers. However innocent may be the motive it may lead to very serious consequences for the traveler, the regulations of several countries having been made recently more rigorous than ever before.

MUTUALISTS OF FRANCE GREETED WARMLY IN SPAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BARCELONA, Spain.—The visit of the delegates of French Mutual Benefit Societies to Barcelona was welcomed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Barcelona. At the banquet given by the municipality the mayor referred to the good relations which existed between the French and Catalan "mutualists," saying that this spirit of friendliness had strengthened the bonds between the Spanish and the French nations.

M. Warnery, in reply, spoke of the notable discipline which existed among the Catalan "mutualists," and thanked the mayor for the hearty welcome the city of Barcelona had given them. The civil governor of Barcelona, who attended the banquet, proposed the toast of France and of President Poincaré, who was, he said, the embodiment of the genius of the French nation.

PORTRAIT GIFT TO LORD JOICEY

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Lord Joicey, in commemoration of his 50 years association with the commercial life of Newcastle quayside, was presented at the Newcastle exchange with his portrait, painted by John Lavery, A. R. A. Thomas Bell, vice-president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, of which Lord Joicey is president, made the presentation, and said Lord Joicey was the head of the firm which shipped a larger quantity of coal than any other individual firm in the country.

Lord Joicey, returning thanks, said that he started on the quay as an office boy, putting up the shutters, and going for the letters. He maintained that there was no country possessing such a high standard of honor as Great Britain, and no part of Great Britain where they had a higher standard than Tyneside. Business life was a very good life, and to provide over a concern which spent £1,500,000 a year in wages and supported thousands of families was a thing to be proud of.

NILE FLOOD MAY BE LOWEST

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt.—According to a recent government statement the forthcoming Nile flood is likely to be the lowest ever recorded. This fact, however, is causing no uneasiness in view of the utility of the Assuan reservoir.

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Greeks and Bulgars Want Salonika But Austria Has Plans

POSSESSION OF SALONIKA NOW DIVIDING ALLIES

Both Bulgaria and Greece desire City but Austria-Hungary is in favor of making Emporium into an International Port

ITALY IS INTERESTED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The center of interest in the Balkans has shifted from the north to the south of Albania, where fresh complications have arisen which will require much delicate handling.

The behavior of Serbia has naturally excited great indignation in Austria, but the matter touches no really vital interests, and Austria does not doubt her ability to turn the Serbs out of Durazzo at the proper time. In southern Albania, which is now occupied by Greeks, as northern Albania is by Serbs, the position is, however, much more complex. Italy has large interests in southern Albania, and her export trade to Prevesa, Satalora and Santi Quaranta for the town of Yanina alone, amounts to seven million francs annually, while the total value of her trade in this district is eleven million francs.

Italy has been little affected by the proceedings in the Balkans. The plundering of villages and destruction of the inhabitants touched her but little, but now that her sacred commercial interests are infringed, she realizes the immediate importance of clearing the allies out of Albania.

Whether Italy and Austria will receive a mandate from the powers authorizing them to enter Albania and consolidate the new country has not as yet been settled, but it is certain, now that their interests are being seriously compromised, that they will proceed to do this, with or without a mandate. The entry of the wily Greek into competition with her, has entirely changed the situation for Italy. Greeks are known throughout the Balkans as excellent traders, and the Italians know that once they have got the business, there will be no hope of recovering it, whoever may happen to be in actual possession of the ports.

In Austria-Hungary the greatest interest is felt in the ultimate fate of Salonika, which is the great trade emporium for the Levant. Both Bulgaria and Greece wish to have the port, the latter maintaining "J'y suis, j'y reste." Austria, however, intends to put forward the proposition that Salonika should become an international port. Austria-Hungary exports goods to the value of 200,000,000 kronen to the Levant, a great part of which trade passes through Salonika, 25 per cent of the total amount of goods entering this port coming from Austria-Hungary.

Should Salonika fall into the hands of the Greeks or Bulgars, it is probable that a great proportion of the trade with Turkey would, instead, enter that country by Smyrna; in fact, Smyrna has already commenced to absorb business which before the beginning of the war was transacted at Salonika. Many of the Jews who held the trade of Salonika in their hands fled to Smyrna at the outbreak of hostilities, taking their connections with them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a bitter struggle is impending in the Balkans. The fight for actual tangible interests is always fiercer than for abstract ideas. The settlement of detail is likely to be a matter of the contemplation of the territorial absorption of Turkey by the allies. Italy and Austria will fight out every inch of the ground of commercial advantage, for just as Austria is forced to contest Russia's political supremacy in the Balkans, so she is faced with the very near danger of Italy's commercial supremacy in the same region.

NORTH ENGLAND IRON TRADE GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
DARLINGTON, England.—The report of the manufactured iron trade of the north of England district was received by the board of conciliation for the manufacture of iron and steel trade of Middlesex and Darlington recently. The production for the two months, which is given as 13,503 tons of rails, plates, bars and angles, with a net average sale price of £7.74, 3.89d., shows exceptionally good conditions in the trade.

The prices of the year 1907, the highest on record, did fail to be beaten by those of 1913. The 13,503 tons production for January and February show an increase of 3000 tons on the corresponding period of last year, and one thousand tons increase on the last two months of 1912. The prosperous conditions of the manufactured iron trade are having effect on the wages of the ironworkers which are regulated by a sliding scale. The rise which is announced to take place immediately will be the third in eight months, the first having occurred in November of last year.

BRITAIN HAS MANY AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Captain Faber was informed by the secretary for war that 86 aeroplanes, capable of a velocity of 50 miles an hour at the height of 3000 feet, are owned by the nation under war office control.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND DENIES EDUCATION CHECK

He Assures Deputation That the Primary Schools Are Not Being Deprived of Privilege

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A large deputation of prominent Scottish educationists from the Rural Schools Association for Scotland was received recently by Mr. McKinnon Wood, M. P., secretary for Scotland.

It was stated in some of the speeches that advanced instruction in primary schools was being discouraged. Children in remote parts, it was alleged, found it impossible to pass on to secondary schools, and that thus advanced instruction, which was formerly available through the primary schools, was now denied to those who lived in remote parts.

In reply Mr. McKinnon Wood said that the primary responsibility lay with the local authorities. Whenever they were prepared to make the necessary arrangements to give higher instruction the department were willing to accept proposals. Primary schools in considerable numbers were systematically preparing their pupils in secondary subjects, with a view to their admittance to secondary schools. He desired that every primary school which had competent teachers should search out promising students, give them some instruction in these subjects, and pass them on to secondary centers at whatever stage the circumstances of the school and of the parents permitted.

It was not the case that primary schools were being deprived of the privilege of giving secondary instruction according to their ability. In England, one in 22 of those who left the elementary school proceeded to a secondary school; in Scotland, one in 6.5. In recent years about 250 secondary schools and higher grade schools had been set up in Scotland. It had been said that the new system was not reaching the poorest. In Stornoway, for instance, where the people were very poor, there were 131 pupils drawn from the primary schools. In six of the larger schools of the island of Lewis over 100 pupils were being taught mathematics and at least one language other than Latin. In 1892 they passed only three pupils in Latin and one in mathematics. Of 129 Lewis pupils in the secondary schools at Stornoway 49 proceeded direct to a university and 53 entered training colleges. Twelve of these had taken an arts degree, seven an honors arts degree, 12 an ordinary degree, and of those who took first-class honors three were the sons of crofters.

If that was possible in Lewis why not in other parts of Scotland? Many of the rural schools were so small that the school boards could only afford one teacher, and they could not expect them to provide the higher instruction. Therefore the department were surely not to blame in establishing secondary schools. Let them teach what subjects they liked in the elementary schools, they could never take the place of the secondary schools which were doing work the universities used to do. The department wanted more higher education in the primary schools that they might serve as feeders to the secondary schools. They need not differ about the desirability of outlying places in scattered districts of having higher education in the elementary schools.

KING TO REVIEW GUARDS PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The brigade of guards will be reviewed by the King in Hyde Park today, at 11 o'clock. There will be more than 5000 men on parade, including the guards now at the Caterham depot and also ex-guards of the national reserve.

The parade will be attended by the colonels of the four regiments—the Duke of Connaught, grenadiers; Gen. Lord William Seymour, Coldstream guards; Lord Methuen, Scots guards; and Earl Roberts, Irish guards. His majesty, who is colonel-in-chief of the guards, will take the royal salute on the guards' ground at 11 o'clock. He will then inspect the line and return to the saluting point, when the brigade will march past in double company column, return in mass, march past in line of quarter column, and finally march forward in review order and give a closing royal salute. It is expected that his majesty will be accompanied by the Queen.

MOTORS ORDERED OFF NOTED ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The city council have issued regulations forbidding motor cars in the Bois de Boulogne between the hours of 11 a. m. and one in the afternoon. The Avenue des Acacias is one of the most beautiful parts of the Bois, and it is one of the most fashionable. The acacias form a stately avenue at all seasons, but when in flower they make of that part of the Bois a place of sweet scents and golden splendor.

The Avenue des Acacias has, from the time of the empire, been the rendezvous of Parisian society. Up to a few years ago, nowhere in Europe could more beautiful equipages be seen. The advent of the motor car has changed all that, and it is in the faint hope of encouraging a return to the fashions of former days that the order closing the avenue to motor cars has been issued.

KING REVIEWS BRITISH ARTILLERY



Heavy brigade on Woolwich common bringing their guns past the saluting base

ART AUTHORITY RECEIVES POST OF LOUVRE DIRECTOR

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—Henry Marcel has been appointed director of the Louvre in place of M. Pujollet, who has accepted the important position of prefect of police. The new director was formerly one of the directors of the Bibliotheque Nationale and has a distinguished career behind him.

He has been the private secretary in turn of many ministers both in the home office, public works, foreign affairs, and other important departments of state. In 1898 he was appointed minister at Stockholm and the following year he became a state councillor. In 1903 he was made chief of the fine arts department, resigning this position in 1905 upon the creation of the office of under secretary of state for fine arts, after which he was no longer needed there. Since 1905 he has been employed exclusively at the Bibliotheque Nationale, and many of the great improvements there are due to his initiative. M. Marcel is recognized as one of the leading connoisseurs of the world on all questions of art, and his almost unique knowledge coupled with his wide experience as an administrator specially fits him for the very important and by no means easy position of director of the Louvre.

The vacancy caused at the Bibliotheque Nationale through M. Marcel's retirement is to be filled by M. Homolle, who was some time ago director at the Louvre. He was in charge there at the time of the "Jocunde" incident. On more mature reflection the authorities recognize that M. Homolle was rather roughly treated over this matter, being in fact made the scapegoat of an inefficient system of many years' duration, and beyond the immediate control of any director, who ever he might be. After his retirement from the Louvre he went to Athens to be the head of the French institute there, with which institution he had had close relations ever since 1891. M. Homolle's learning upon antique matters is such as to command international respect.

WHEEL HOTHOUSES TO BETTER CROPS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Pullen Burry, of the firm of Messrs. H. & A. Pullen Burry, Ltd., has invented a form of wheeled hothouse which should enable market gardeners to improve greatly the quality and market value of their crops.

The invention is used by the inventor's firm on their ground at Sompting, near Worthing. The hothouse is designed to travel over any length of ground by means of cement pathways and iron rails. Flaps can be raised to enable the structure to pass over the crops, and the house can be brought to rest over any section which requires protection. The house travels on eight carrying wheels, and there are two flanged wheels at each end to keep it in position while travelling. The whole structure is very light and can be moved by a man in 20 minutes from one position to another.

All the heating, ventilating, and other apparatus travels with the house. The cost of most wheeled hothouses is prohibitive, added to which they are frequently wanting in some of the first qualities of a hothouse, but it is claimed for Mr. Pullen Burry's invention that it solves all these problems.

JAPANESE SHIPS RETURN HOME

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—The two Japanese battleships, the Adzuma, and the Soya, which recently visited the principal Australian ports, are expected to return to Japan about April 21. During their tour they visited Fremantle, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Macassar, the Celebes, Cebu, in the Philippines, and Shanghai. According to all accounts their welcome in Australia was most cordial.

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SMALL HOLDERS ADVISED HOW TO BUILD CHEAPLY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The report of a departmental committee appointed by the president of the board of agriculture to inquire into the question of the most suitable type of buildings for small holders and the most economical methods of construction was issued recently.

The committee visited county council as well as private property in different parts of the country and a sub-committee went to Sweden to investigate the question there. An important general conclusion arrived at by the committee is that the type of building adopted for small holdings should be one that can be extended and added to without difficulty. At the beginning only the minimum of accommodation necessary should be provided, but if this is planned with a view to future extension, possibly by the tenant himself, the initial cost will be kept low and future additions can be made conveniently and economically. The committee recommend:

1. "That the success of the occupier of a small holding requiring equipment, and in many cases the possibility of providing such holdings at an economic rent, will depend to a large extent, firstly, upon the land being purchased at a reasonable price, a result more likely to be attained if it is purchased in large areas than if it is bought in small detached lots; and, secondly, upon the cost of the equipment being limited to such a sum as will suffice to provide the requirements essential to the profitable occupation of the building."

2. "That as regards the cost of equipment generally some saving may be effected if houses and farm buildings are erected either in pairs or groups within a limited area, thus enabling economy to be secured (a) by a reduction in the quantity of material used; (b) by a reduction in the cost of supervision and the shifting of materials and appliances; (c) by the standardizing of doors, windows and fittings generally; (d) by the provision of common roads and water supply. The expense of subsequent maintenance and management will also be lessened if several houses are built together."

3. "That the success of the occupier of a small holding requiring equipment, and in many cases the possibility of providing such holdings at an economic rent, will depend to a large extent, firstly, upon the land being purchased at a reasonable price, a result more likely to be attained if it is purchased in large areas than if it is bought in small detached lots; and, secondly, upon the cost of the equipment being limited to such a sum as will suffice to provide the requirements essential to the profitable occupation of the building."

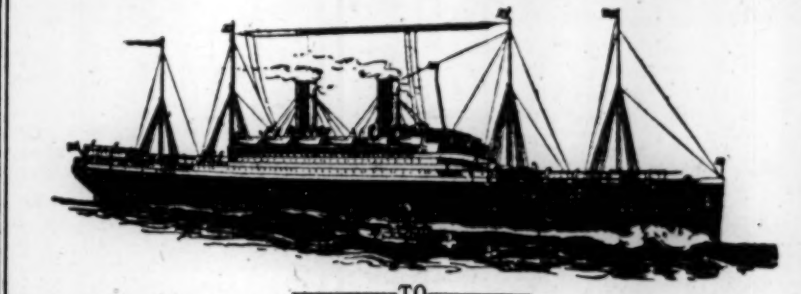
FRANCE LEADS IN AIR PILOTS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—From a return issued by the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom it appears that France has an easy lead in the number of those qualified to pilot aeroplanes.

France has 966 certificated aeroplane pilots; Great Britain comes next with 376; Germany has 335; the United States have 193; Italy has 186; and Russia has 102. It is interesting to note that France is also ahead of Germany with regard to the number of certificated airship pilots, having 23 certificated airship pilots to Germany's 22.

Austria has 24 airship pilots and Great Britain has 11. Italy has 13. Germany has an easy lead so far as balloon pilots are concerned, with 909 certificated pilots as against France's 204 and Italy's 67. These figures refer to certificates granted up to Dec. 31, 1912, and do not include certificates issued during the present year.

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LONDON COLLEGE ESTABLISHED FOR WORKING WOMEN

Initiator of the Movement Is Mrs. Bridges Adams, Formerly the Socialist on the School Board

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A college for the education of working women has been recently established in London. The initiator of the movement for the education of working women is Mrs. Bridges Adams, formerly the Socialist member of the London school board.

Mrs. Adams, as well as those who have given the scheme their support, have realized the great importance of equipping the workers in such a way as to fit them to take their share in the struggle for the emancipation of labor. An account of the purpose of the college and of the education which will be given is the subject of a special article in the Daily Citizen.

The subjects included in the curriculum will be those best fitted for the students as organizers, as propagandists, as representatives on public bodies, and on the committees of the unions in which women are organized. Lectures on economics, on industrial history, on local government, and on the need for a genuine educational freedom for workers generally will be given.

The college will have a further object in the realization of the demands of the trade unions and of Socialists for the provision of education under the direction of labor organizations. Summer schools will be organized, as soon as funds permit of it, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, where women will be able to attend special courses from four to six weeks.

The scope and the significance of the college and its vital importance to the trade union movement will ensure the support of the trade organizations and so, it is hoped, make the institution independent of outside aid.

The third aspect of the movement which has given rise to the women's college is inclusive of the others. It consists in the determination of Mrs. Adams to place at the command of the workers the widest possible opportunities and to broaden the system of education by giving the college an international basis. Demands will be made on the experience and the work of the labor movement in other countries, so that the students may gain some sense of the breadth and significance of the labor movement from an international point of view.

HISTORIC HOUSE FOR SALE

(Special to the Monitor)
WORCESTER, Eng.—Boscobel, the half-timbered house where Charles II. hid on Sept. 3, 1651, is for sale. An oak which was grown from an acorn of the famous tree in which Charles and Major Careless hid themselves for a day and night is still shown as the representative of the famous Royal Oak. Boscobel lies seven miles to the east of Shifnal and 37 miles to the north of Worcester.

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CREWE PREPARES TO ENTERTAIN KING AND QUEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
CREWE, England.—The King's stay at Crewe Hall, at the end of April, when the Potteries will be visited, is being looked forward to in the district generally with keen anticipation.

The program of the visit has not yet been officially announced, but it is understood that on the day following the arrival of the King and Queen at Crewe Hall, they will go through the London and North Western Company's works, and then drive through the town to Worleston to inspect the Cheshire Dairy Institute. The day after will be devoted to the Potteries. A motor car ride will be taken to Staffordshire, and Stoke, Hanley, Fenton and Longton will be visited.

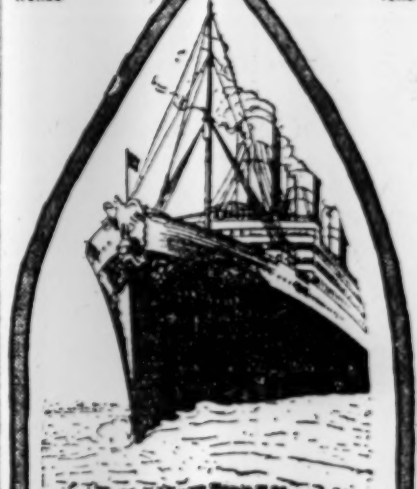
At Hanley park their majesties will hear thousands of school children sing Etnuria, the home of Josiah Wedgwood, will be visited on the third day, as well as Burslem, Tunstall and Kidsgrove. Luncheon will be taken at the beautiful Elizabethan house, Moreton, Old Hall, near Congleton, and tea at Leek, one of the centers of the silk industry.

NEW PACIFIC LINER LAUNCHED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England.—The Empress of Russia, the new four-screw turbine, the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was launched from Liverpool recently. The vessel has been built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company as a passenger ship to run between Vancouver and Hongkong.

The cruise of the Empress of Russia to her destination via the Suez canal, the Red Sea and the Indian ocean, is likely to take some little time, since it is being treated as a pleasure trip, the passengers being allowed a few days on shore at places of interest. The vessel has a peculiarity which so far she shares with no other large liner. She is built with a cruiser stern, which, it is said, will be productive of good results in speed and in absence of vibration. The style of decoration adopted throughout the vessel is that of the Louis XVI. period, in compliment to French-Canadians.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN



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will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 24, arriving here May 27. Sailing from here June 7, 11 A. M. Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Kaisa Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
President Lincoln May 3, 3 P. M.
Waterford May 10, 4 P. M.
Patricia May 14, 1 P. M.
America May 22, 10 A. M.
Pretoria May 28, 1 P. M.
Kaisa Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Pres. Grant June 3, 9 A. M.
Imperator (new) June 7, 11 A. M.
Victoria June 10, 10 A. M.
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Bay State Senators Favor Bill Governing Air Navigation

Roads and Bridges Committee Unanimously Reports Measure Making It Unlawful to Operate Without a License

BARS INEXPERIENCED

The aviation bill, in behalf of which Earle Ovington and Harry Atwood, two of the foremost aviators in the United States, appeared before the committee on roads and bridges recently, was unanimously reported in the Senate today in a redrafted form by the committee on roads and bridges.

The bill is lengthy. It provides for stringent restrictions on the airman and will practically prevent any of the exhibition and trial flights which took place last year in the vicinity of Boston. One clause of the bill will prevent any such flying as was accomplished by Harry Jones early this year when he landed on roads and bridges.

The entire bill has been framed to assist the airman who are legitimately employed in furthering the flying game. At the hearing before the committee on roads and bridges both Earle Ovington and Harry Atwood pleaded for the passing of legislation which would prevent any irresponsible amateurs from flying before they had passed an examination.

The new draft also provides that an aviator must be at a height of not less than 5000 feet when flying over cities. To prevent a repetition of what has taken place during the last three summers at the Squantum aviation meet one section of the bill provides that "no aviator shall fly over any massed assembly of 100 or more persons, whether in the open field or in a grandstand."

The new draft provides that it shall be unlawful for any aviator or other person to operate an aeroplane or air craft unless licensed by the Massachusetts highway commission, except with a licensed pilot, and then not for a distance exceeding 500 miles.

All licenses shall expire on the last day of the year for which they are issued and the license fee shall be \$5, but no fee shall be charged for the issue of a new license to a person whose license is about to expire.

No license shall be granted until the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination by the highway commission to consist of written replies to questions and of a flight to be made under the direction of an expert employed by the commission. No person shall receive a license until it is proved to the satisfaction of the commission that he has flown not less than 100 miles in some standard type of machine.

No aeroplane shall be used until it has been inspected by an inspector employed by the commission, and has been approved and registered.

Numerous measures before the Legislature concerning strong differences of opinion have arisen have been specially assigned for debate this week. Among those scheduled for today are the bill relative to police listing of voters in Boston and that establishing a standard for milk. Both come up first in the Senate.

The listing bill provides for an amendment to chapter 260 of the acts of 1907 to allow citizens to be enrolled as voters by applying to the police captain or lieutenant of the police station in the citizen's district.

This measure was vetoed by Governor Foss on the ground that it tended toward a return to the old condition under which the police department was hampered in efficiency and discipline because of its close connection with political activities. The question comes today on passing the bill over the Governor's veto. Senator Joyce of Boston presented the bill and is expected to make the chief argument for its passage.

Milk Standard Opposed

Objection has been made to the bill establishing a standard for milk by the committee on public health of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, dealers in milk and state and local health authorities. The chamber committee reports that such a standard would be unworkable and that the present system by which local authorities make regulations is far preferable.

The enforcement of the law proposed would probably work injustice in many cases of prosecution, the committee claims.

Wednesday the Senate is scheduled to pass on the act resolve providing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the Free Home for Consumptives. It was recently rejected in the House following a rather lengthy debate in which the point was made that the institution was under denominational control.

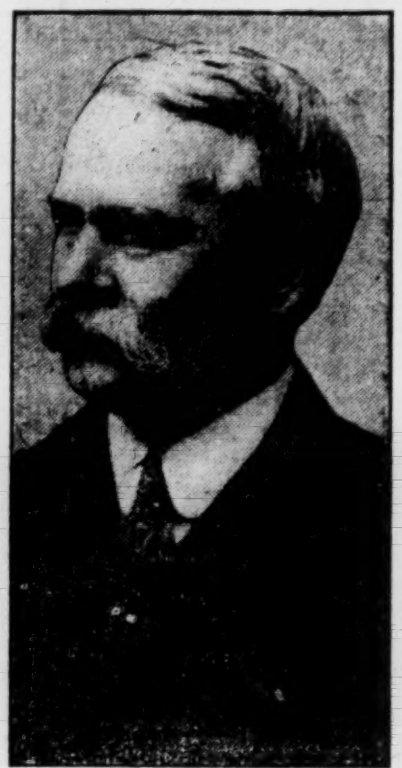
Park Bill Up

A bill to which Mayor Fitzgerald has objected, transferring park lands along the Charles river from the city of Cambridge to the Metropolitan park commission, also has been assigned for debate Wednesday.

Mr. Fitzgerald objects to this transfer because under the present arrangement, by which more than one half the cost of the commission's work is paid by Boston, Cambridge would be relieved of an annual outlay chiefly at the expense of the more populous neighbor.

For several years a bill has been before the Legislature to have the state reimburse Wintrop for the cost of constructing a sea wall at Short beach. It has been repeatedly rejected and this year was reported adversely by the House ways and means committee. The House, however, overturned this report and sent the bill along to the Senate where it will probably be debated Thursday.

NEW ASSISTANT COMMERCE HEAD ASSUMES OFFICE



Copyright, Cinesist, Washington, D. C.
EDWIN F. SWEET
Who becomes chief aid to Secretary Redfield

WASHINGTON—Edwin F. Sweet, the newly-appointed secretary of commerce, has assumed his position. He is taking up the multitude of details which will devolve upon him as chief aid to Secretary William C. Redfield. Friends of the new assistant in the department of commerce declare that he is particularly adapted to the work to which he has just been appointed. The new assistant secretary has much practical experience in the work which he will be called upon to oversee and put through for his superior. He has been kept busy receiving the congratulations and good wishes of his friends.

AVIATOR CARRIES PASSENGER OVER ROUTE OF CANAL

COLON, C. Z.—Carrying a passenger, Robert G. Fowler, the American aviator, made a flight across the isthmus of Panama Sunday, in a hydro-aeroplane.

He left Panama beach at 9:45 a. m. After circling over Panama City and the entrance to the canal more than half an hour, in which he ascended to a considerable altitude, Mr. Fowler then turned in the direction of Colon. He met strong wind currents over Culabra, but despite this was able to carry out various evolutions. Low clouds occasionally hid the earth from view.

The clouds had cleared away by the time he had reached Gatun, and a 25-mile breeze was blowing over Colon, where he arrived at 11 o'clock. He crossed over to Cristobal, and the motor began to miss fire, and then stopped suddenly owing to the failure of the gasoline supply. Fowler brought his hydro-aeroplane down gracefully, but it landed on a shallow reef, a hole being torn in the pontoon. The machine otherwise was not damaged.

SENATE GRANTS CHICAGO RELIEF

CHICAGO—Relief to Chicago city employees, who have worked for some time under a cut of 20 per cent in salaries, comes into view, now that the state Senate passed the amendment to the so-called July law on Wednesday last. The vote was 50 yeas and no nays. If the House concurs the employees will get their back pay.

The amendment places outside the scaling process of the July law interest on bonded indebtedness and the sinking fund. The supreme court, by its decision, had included within the scaling process interest on bonded indebtedness and the sinking fund and cut the city out of \$3,000,000 in round figures.

ADMIRAL EATON WILL PROBATED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The will of Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton was allowed in probate court this morning. Judge George W. Kelley was made administrator on his petition. There was no opposition. The will is made out in favor of the widow, and she was named as administratrix, but she declined to serve.

day, Senator Bagley of East Boston is expected to lead those supporting the measure.

Water Bill Deadlocked

There has been a deadlock between the two branches over the bill providing for an additional water supply for Brookline but a committee on conference has agreed on certain changes in the bill to which it is thought both will agree. Tuesday has been assigned for consideration of the measure in the House.

Representative Dean is expected to make another attempt Wednesday to get an appropriation for dredging and improving Lake Quannapowitt, Wakefield, despite the adverse report on the bill in question returned by the harbors and public lands committee.

TWELVE MILLION SURPLUS CALLED REAL DEFICIT

(Continued from page one)

which if the \$20,000,000 had been charged to its liabilities would have been converted to a deficit of \$7,500,000. Its capital liabilities of \$20,000,000 was treated as if it were surplus from the operation of the road.

While there has been no definite statement as to the nature of the testimony which the New Haven will offer Wednesday in rebuttal of the charges of wasteful contracts, inflation of assets and unnecessary complexity of corporate organization and bookkeeping, which have been made against the road at previous hearings, the general nature of the defense has been indicated from sources friendly to the road.

In the defense of the transaction by which it was charged, John L. Billard and his financial backers profited \$2,700,000 by purchasing Boston & Maine stock from the New Haven and selling it back again, it will be set forth, it is said, that the bonds which Mr. Billard received for his stock were not worth par, since they were to average only 4 per cent in the next 15 years.

It has been asserted that the profit on the transaction was only a few hundred thousand dollars.

Further testimony is expected in support of the contention that the Hampden railroad, whose expense per mile caused unfavorable comment from the commission, was through a district that required an unusual amount of grading and rock work.

As to the American Express contract, the New Haven's witnesses are expected to testify that the road received a large amount of new and expensive equipment in place of worn out cars.

The dismissed as its special counsel of Louis D. Brandeis by the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, after his cross-examination had brought out important points in the hearing, is said to have aroused protest among many members of the exchange. E. J. Twombly, one of the members, says about 700 are opposed to the "repudiation" of Mr. Brandeis.

BREAK BETWEEN HUERTA AND DIAZ

EL PASO, Tex.—A break between Huerta and Felix Diaz is forecast by the American and Mexican passengers who have arrived here from Mexico City.

Telegraphic verification of the strained relations which exist between the two leaders also has been received in Juarez. The returning passengers from Mexico City say that Mexico City is expecting a renewal of the battle, this time between the infantry of Huerta and the artillery of Diaz, Mondragon and Blanquet.

Gen. Felix Diaz is reported to be strongly fortified at his country place, just outside of Mexico City and within easy attacking distance of the National palace, where Huerta is surrounded by his infantry which fought with him in the north.

The postponement of the elections in July is primarily responsible for the break, reports over the federal wires say.

TWO THOUSAND MORE ON STRIKE

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—More than 2000 men employed by the Guggenheim American Smelting & Refining Company joined the strikers about Perth Amboy today bringing the total number to more than 5000.

Sheriff Bollschweiler swore in 100 more deputies. He now has 275 men.

The sheriff said: "If anything happens, I will call on the Governor for the militia. The situation here will be too much for the police officers of the county."

The men in the terra-cotta works, it is expected will go on strike on May 1.

SENATOR WORKS TO TALK ON TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—Senator Works gave notice today in the Senate that on next Monday he will address the Senate on the subject of trusts and combinations. He said he would touch upon the recent investigation made by Lieut. Governor O'Hara of Illinois.

MAGAZINE'S NAME TO BE CHANGED

Vote was taken at the continental congress of the D. A. R., recently held in Washington, to change the name of the official organ of the society, the American Monthly Magazine, to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. The lettering on the cover will be in the D. A. R. blue, and the insignia of the society will be retained as the emblem for the center of the cover.

MORE NAVAL ACADEMY TESTS

WASHINGTON—Owing to the expiration on June 30 of the law permitting senators and representatives to make two appointments to the Naval Academy, Secretary Daniels has directed an additional examination June 5 to fill as many vacancies as possible.

GEN. REYES IS WELCOMED

BUENOS AIRES—General Reyes, former President of Colombia, arrived here on Sunday and was welcomed by friends. General Reyes is making a tour of South America to promote a closer union among the republics and with the United States.

REPORT ESSAD PASHA NAMED ALBANIAN KING IS UNVERIFIED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—There is no limit to the rumors with regard to the near eastern question, but the only thing certain about them is that they are more interesting than accurate. That negotiations of the most secret character and intrigues of the most complex nature are afloat is quite undoubted, but that Essad Pasha, with the consent of Serbia and Turkey, should have proclaimed himself King of Albania, at the head of the garrison of Skutari, with a view to checking

matting Austria, is decidedly more picturesque than probable.

At the same time there is no doubt that Austria is becoming very restless. She fears complications if she does not assert herself immediately. Yet what would happen if she invaded Montenegro cannot be pleasant to contemplate. For one thing Montenegro has taken Skutari by arms and it is doubtful if under the terms of the quadruple alliance Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia are not committed to her defense.

It is true that Russia has now joined in the demand for the evacuation of Skutari, but the step is quite compatible with a great many other eventualities.

FRAWLEY BILL ADDS \$25,000,000 TO NEW YORK DEBT

NEW YORK—Through the signing of the Frawley bill by Governor Sulzer a gift of \$25,000,000 is made practically to holders of state bonds. The action of the new law comes as a surprise to this city's bond experts. Governor Dix blocked the passage of this law for three sessions of the Legislature.

Bond experts say the law will strike at New York city's credit and that of other municipalities and affect their ability to borrow money for municipal enterprises.

The annual interest on \$100,000,000 outstanding state bonds, originally issued at 4 per cent, is increased to 4½ per cent, this increased rate to be paid by the state when accepting payment for the franchise tax from insurance companies and savings banks. That is, provision is made that state bonds which will pay 4 per cent interest to ordinary holders will be worth 4½ per cent when they are in the possession of insurance companies, trust companies and savings banks.

Practically all of the \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent outstanding bonds of the state still have some 50 years to run and this increase of a half per cent brings the total to \$25,000,000 to be taken from the state treasury in the next half century.

Under the improved conditions for these bonds the price on a \$1000 bond will be raised from 10 to 12½ per cent. The enhancement in market value of the \$100,000,000 outstanding will be from \$1,000,000 to \$12,500,000. It is contended this is a clear gift by the state to the holders of these bonds.

ARLINGTON IS TO VOTE ON SCHOOL AND CROSSINGS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—A town meeting will be held here tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the town hall. Action is expected on the question of the erection of a new high school building. A vote will be sought to see if the town shall authorize the board of selectmen to make application to the superior court for a commission for separation of the five grade crossings in Arlington, as recommended by the committee on topographical survey.

The five crossings exist at Mill street, Water street, Massachusetts avenue, Linwood street, and Lake street.

PUPILS TO SAVE ON GRADUATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To encourage the graduates to plan more economical festivities, the school committee here will pay the two largest bills of the reception, those for use of the town hall and for music. The students' part will be to relieve the expense of refreshments by charging a small sum, instead of serving 1500 guests, free. Girls will also dispense with flowers and carriages.

Principal Howe has selected Robert Holmes and Robert Jackson as special speakers and the class' choices are Miss Nathalie Cutler and Miss Helen McIntosh. Honor essays will be delivered by Miss Lillian Moses, valedictory; Miss Emily H. Preston, salutatory and Miss Lestina Noyes, honor part. Graduation exercises will be held in the town hall June 19, and followed by the reception on June 20.

PROGRESSIVES TO PLACE NOMINEES

Progressives are to have a Progressive candidate for Congress in every district in the country at the congressional election a year from this fall, according to David Hinshaw of Kansas, special field agent for the national committee, who is studying conditions in the different states and is at present in Boston.

Mr. Hinshaw declares that in no State has the party weakened and cites as an example the situation in Michigan, where Progressives elected nearly 1000 local officers at the recent election, although they came out only a close third on the state ticket. His explanation is the fact that it is an old year.

COMPANY B TO HEAR COL DOOLEY

Col. John J. Dooley, chief of ordnance of the Maine national guard and late of the American rifle team which competed at the national shooting competition which was held in Sweden last summer, will address the members of company B, first corps cadets, M. V. M., at their company dinner tomorrow night.

LUTHER A. BRECK IS DELEGATE TO ROME CONGRESS

Governor Foss has appointed Luther Adams Breck as a delegate from this state to the Southern Commercial Congress during its forthcoming session at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy.

Mr. Breck is a Harvard man and of Joseph Breck & Sons. At present, he with his family, are in the south of France. Mr. Breck will join the commission, which sailed Saturday on the Saxonia from New York, at Rome. His associates from Massachusetts are J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester, secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, and Mrs. Charlotte R. Ward of Norwell who represents the federal government.

The session of the International Institute of Agriculture continuing several days includes a reception tendered to the American commission by the King and Queen of Italy, and which will be attended by their majesties.

At the close of the session the commission will resume its itinerary, which includes Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, England and Ireland, extending over about 70 days.

ARMY SHOE BIDS ARE ASKED FOR

On short notice the army depot quartermaster's office today issued a request for bids for 10,000 pairs of lasts for shoes for the United States army. The bids will be opened May 1 at the depot quartermaster's offices at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. Bids have been opened at the western depots owing, it is said, to complaints from San Francisco bidders that they have not had a fair opportunity to bid heretofore.

Although bids for the manufacture of 150,000 pairs of russet shoes, including the lasts, were to have been opened today, these bids will now be received at a later date and will not include the lasts.

RESTORED WORK OF GIOVANNI HUNG

Replaced after being for a long time subjected to a process of restoration, a painting, "Madonna and Child," by the Italian master, Benvenuto di Giovanni, is on view at the Fogg art museum, Cambridge. It has been transferred to a new panel, and though some of the damage of the past is still apparent, the most important parts of the picture have been preserved in excellent condition. The picture was first put on exhibition in the museum in the summer of 1900.

A temporary loan of a fifteenth century Italian panel has been received by the museum from Messrs. Bohler & Stehmer of New York. It is decorated with a curious painting in colors.

D. A. R. ELECT MAY 28

Election of officers will take place at the next meeting of the John Paul Jones chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held at the Copley Square hotel, May 28. The business meeting will be preceded by a breakfast at 12:30 p. m. Reports from the continental congress at Washington will be read.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It has been truly said that golf in a gale of wind is the highest form of golf. Undoubtedly a man who can play in a gale is the finest exponent of golf. The gale finds out the weak spots in a man's golfing armor. The slight slice off the tee is converted by the gale into a hopeless slice. Unless your shots are hit right "off the meat" in a gale they are not of much use. Consequently your good shots are worth far greater value; they count for far more or, perhaps, I should say, as far as your score is concerned, they count for far less.

The great danger when playing in a wind is that you should start "pressing" or "snatching" or "slogging," or whatever you call it when you jerk your club far too quickly back with your back swing. Start playing your shots very quietly, and hit much easier than usual. Human nature is such that sooner or later in your round in a gale you will begin to hit harder. Therefore, if you take things quietly to start with you do not run so big a risk of going to pieces at the finish through pressing.

With the wind blowing right into your teeth transfer all the weight of your body on to your left foot. You will find this will keep the ball flying at a much lower trajectory. Also place the ball much nearer your right foot than usual.

Probably the most difficult form of golf is when the wind is blowing right behind you. Judgment of distance and accuracy are so very difficult. Generally you will find a "cutty" shot will be most effective when you are in this predicament. As a rule you do not want length then, and a "cutty" shot is much easier to control.

Accuracy is far more vital in a wind than anything else, and if you can remember this you will gain a great deal. Golf in a gale is brainy golf, and you want all your eyes and brains calling to your aid in your calculations. For example, take a shot of 120 yards with the wind blowing from right to left. Many handicap players would play out to the right to allow the wind to blow the ball

on to the right line. Those are not the methods of a Braid, a Vardon, or a Duncan. They are the methods of an ignorant golfer. A high-class professional would aim slightly to the left, and slice the ball up against the wind. If you think it out the advantage is obvious. The ignorant shot may end near the hole once in a hundred times. More often the wind will blow it right across the green, or perhaps will not touch it at all. In one case you never know where you are going, in the other you have a certainty.

The same remarks apply if the wind is blowing from the left to right only, of course, in that case you must pull the ball up, against the wind. In each case, as will be obvious, you will have to play a longer club than is necessary to hit the distance.

The great thing to guard against in rainy weather is being short. Remember that all those little raindrops through which your ball is flying have an effect on the ball and bring it down to earth quicker. Another point to remember is to keep your club faces as dry as possible. See that your golf bag has a flap attached to cover the heads when it is raining.

Always carry a piece of chalk in your golf coat to rub on your wooden clubs' faces. That will prevent them becoming sodden, for if they are sodden you will lose a great deal of length. I always find it a good thing to pitch my ball in wet weather, instead of running it. A pitch is safer, for this reason: a run-up shot may strike an unseen wet patch of grass and stop short, or it may kick across the wet surface and run too far. Again, on the putting green, be careful to see the peak of your cap does not send a stream of rain drops down just as you are hitting the putt. It may not look pretty, but an effective way to overcome this bawling danger is to put your cap on with the peak at the back of your neck.

The above is another of J. R. Remer's interesting articles which have been coming out in The World of Golf.

GOV. JOHNSON AND MR. BRYAN IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

statement. The secretary was hurried to the executive mansion where he breakfasted with Governor Johnson.

"If California is to remain a white man's country, the Japanese as a land owner and land leaser must go."

This is the gist of the information which was given the secretary. He heard a first hand story of the real reasons for the present agitation to exclude from land ownership all aliens who are not eligible to citizenship. Briefly what Mr. Bryan was told is as follows:

"California has nothing against the Japanese as such. There is no objection to their living in the state and engaging in scholarly or mercantile pursuits. But there is a great and growing objection to their growing up on the land and forming colonies of non-assimilable aliens with whom the white will not and cannot mix and with whom they cannot economically compete."

At the time of the agitation to exclude the Japanese farmer, which was prevented by Theodore Roosevelt, only a few thousand Japanese had settled on the lands of the state. Agriculturally speaking, they were then a negligible quantity. Today there are 60,000 Japanese in trade and agriculture in California; whole communities have been captured by them, and the richest and best fruit lands in the state are daily being taken by them. They work as white men will not and live on what white men cannot do.

An instance of this is pointed to at Vacaville, Cal., the richest and earliest fruit section of the whole state. It is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese. The whites have left. And what has happened at Vacaville is in course of happening at a hundred other points. Today nine tenths of the people of California are in favor of Japanese exclusion, Mr. Bryan was told.

"We will have no race problem in California," Secretary Bryan was told, "and we intend to stop it now before it becomes acute."

It is the general belief here that Governor Johnson and his administration, above all other things, seek to meet the popular demand, and they say that with the initiative in the hands of the people there is hardly a doubt, should the Legislature fail to act, that an initiative movement would drive out the Asiatic alien.

Various opinions are offered here today as to the effect of Secretary Bryan's visit, but it is generally believed that it will not in any great degree affect the legislation to which Governor Johnson's administration practically is pledged.

ALIEN QUESTION LEFT ENTIRELY TO MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—The President has not yet had brought to his attention a proposal reported to come from Japan, that it be permitted to send a representative to Sacramento in an endeavor to remedy the abuses complained of by the Californians and to remove if possible the reason for the enactment of anti-alien landowning legislation. It is not expected that this will be taken up with him at all. Secretary of State Bryan, now in the California capital, it is said, will be able to dispose of the subject.

RAILROAD MEN GET INCREASES

Agreements for wage increase and general working betterments have been reached between officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston Terminal systems and the adjustment committee of the railroad telegraphers, towermen and station agents. By the settlement the men receive wage increases of from 6 to 12 per cent. The question of hours is left in abeyance pending the result of the proposed national and state legislation. About 3000 men benefit, and the total payrolls of the roads are jumped \$200,000 annually.

TREE TALKS TO BE CONTINUED

A field class which opened at the Arnold arboretum Saturday under the direction of Prof. J. G. Jack of Harvard university will continue through June 28, meeting at 10 a. m. every Saturday. The instruction is given in informal talks and examination of trees and shrubs, and opportunity is offered for questions and answers. Two hours are devoted to each meeting, the purpose being to give the students an intimate knowledge of the native and foreign trees and shrubs which grow in New England.

G. A. R. REUNION IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia.—Plans were completed today for the final "home coming" of Iowa soldiers of the civil war, to be held the week of June 9. Between 15,000 and 20,000 men who wore the blue will gather here from every state in the Union. A special train from California will bring 1000. Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge will act as commander-in-chief of the forces during the event. State officials, members of the Legislature and all prominent generals living have been invited. Iowa sent 75,000 soldiers to the war and in 1870 a reunion was held here attended by half that number.

Empty Benches Rule as New Tariff Measure Is Debated

Average Attendance of Members of House Is From Five to Twelve Made Up for Most Part of Parliamentary Experts

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—However interesting the general tariff debate in the House may be to the country, it certainly has not possessed much interest for the House itself, to judge from surface indications. The set speeches of the members during the past week, with the exception of those on the opening day, have been delivered practically to empty benches. The average attendance of members has been from five to a dozen, made up for the most part of the parliamentary experts of the three political parties, who have been present as a matter of duty, and to observe the general trend of the debate, and to improve the occasional opportunities for interruption which presented themselves.

This lack of interest, however, it should be said, is more apparent than real. It is explained by the caucus agreement not to permit the bill to be amended in the House. Speeches have been prepared with the usual care, and because they are in the Congressional Record, they will be franked to all parts of the country in the campaign next year. The majority of those speeches have had that campaign more in mind than the tariff situation in the House.

It is well known that any amendments that the bill is to carry are to be made in the Senate and that a list of some 200 of these proposed changes is now being prepared, the majority of them dealing with inaccuracies inevitable in the preparation of a document of so much importance, but none of them changing its general plan. The numerous business interests concerned with these amendments will focus their attention on the Senate—indeed, the work of focusing is already under way—and therefore they have deserted the House lobbies.

It is understood that the Senate amendments will be accepted by the House conferees, and that will make them a part of the new law without serious opposition. The Republicans of the Senate have let it be known that their opposition to the bill will not be factious, but will be confined to a number of set speeches, and to the running debate—all intended to put that party on record in opposition to the Democratic tariff theory, but not intended to delay unduly the final enactment of the law.

For Universal Peace

It is generally admitted that Secretary of State Bryan has given the world peace movement a decided impetus by his plan for the prevention of war submitted last week both to the Senate committee on foreign relations and to the members of the diplomatic corps, who received it with favor. Regardless of whether his program is adopted—and there are presumably some important difficulties in the way—he has started peace talk in all the foreign offices of Europe and pressed the subject home on the Senate. President Wilson is back of him and presumably the matter is to be carried forward promptly and negotiations taken up with all such nations as will be willing to enter into a peace treaty of the kind Mr. Bryan has in mind.

The plan outlined is slightly different from the general arbitration plan of President Taft, but in principle it is the same thing, and will accomplish the same result. The Senate refused to ratify the Taft treaties, and presumably it would scan the Wilson treaties very carefully, but this does not mean that the treaties would not ultimately be adopted. In fact, the general belief is that the campaign of education carried forward by President Taft is probably now to result in definite action in the direction of making war less easy than ever before in the world's history.

There has been some criticism of Secretary Bryan because of his appearance before the Senate committee with his peace proposals, but the point is made that he was strictly within the scope of authority granted him by the constitution, which says that the President shall have power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," and it seems to be the purpose of the Wilson administration, unlike its predecessors for many years, to consult with the Senate in advance. Both the Taft and the Roosevelt administrations, to go back no further, made their treaties without consultation with the Senate and then depended upon executive influence to secure ratification. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seem desirous of having the cooperation of the Senate in the work of drafting treaties, which it is believed will insure ratification.

Free Tolls Controversy

The resolution of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, providing for the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer treaties, under which Great Britain insists that the United States should not exempt its own vessels from the payment of tolls for the use of the Panama canal, will probably cause the Wilson administration to hasten the announcement of its attitude on the free tolls question. President Wilson, it is understood, had desired to bring the tolls question to the attention of Congress after the tariff had been disposed of, but it now seems probable that he will be compelled to take it up sooner.

By tacit agreement, all questions relating to the British protest have been held in abeyance, pending the time when the Wilson administration would be able to familiarize itself with them. The last note filed by Ambassador Bryce indicated that it would be followed by an-

TORONTO BECOMES LARGE CITY IN COMPARATIVELY SHORT PERIOD

Incorporated in 1834 With Few Finished Streets, It Now Has 400 Miles of Them and About 425,000 Population

INDIAN NAME CLINGS

TORONTO, Ont.—This important Canadian city possesses a distinction that may be claimed by but few cities on the continent: that of having had its name changed twice since it was settled.

The first settlement by white men on the site of what is now Toronto is said to have been a French trading post known as Ft. Rouille, about 1749. At some time about 1752 or a little later, English and French being at war, Ft. Rouille is supposed to have been abandoned by the French, and for a few years its only inhabitants were the aborigines. But after the close of the Franco-British war, Canada having become a British possession by conquest and by treaty with France, the gradual building up of this settlement was begun and then it became known as Toronto. The word is Indian, meaning, in the Huron language, a rendezvous or place of meeting.

Changed to York

About the year 1793 the name of the town was changed to York, in honor of the Duke of York, second son of King George III.; but the English appellation seemed to lack adhesiveness, and after the little town had been jokingly known for some time as "Muddy York," the title fell into disuse and was supplanted by the more euphonious Indian name.

Toronto holds a most important place in the life story of the Dominion, after having passed through vicissitudes, including fire and conquest. Slavery is said to have been a legalized institution in the province of which Toronto is the seat of government until the year 1818. Twice in its history has this portion of Canada been attacked by expeditions from the neighbors to the south, with whom, happily, there has now been 100 years of peace.

Toronto's present reputation as a pleasant "place of meeting" for many conventions, as well as a travel point for hordes of visitors from the United States and many from Europe, is in strong contrast to the opinions of the city voiced by many visitors in the earlier days.

Great Changes Seen

Situated on low ground, nearly level with Lake Ontario, Toronto had then no modern systems of drainage and other expedients of present day sanitary engineering. One visitor about the year 1825 wrote: "The streets of York are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. Only one of them, however, is yet completely built; and in wet weather the unfinished streets are, if possible, muddier than those of Kingston." He further declared that "it stands on a piece of low, marshy ground which is better calculated for a frog pond or heavier mow, than for a residence of human beings."

This description, however accurate for that period, certainly could not be applied to the modern Toronto, with its 402 miles of beautiful streets and avenues, nearly all paved with asphalt, macadam or vitrified brick.

The city of Toronto was incorporated March 6, 1834. One of the first acts of the newly elected council was to authorize the laying of 2618 rods of sidewalk of planks laid longitudinally, two feet wide. This, as well as other needed improvements, was to be paid for by special taxation of 3 pence the pound. But such a display of "municipal extravagance" called forth a loud protest from many citizens. A mass meeting was held in the market place, led by the

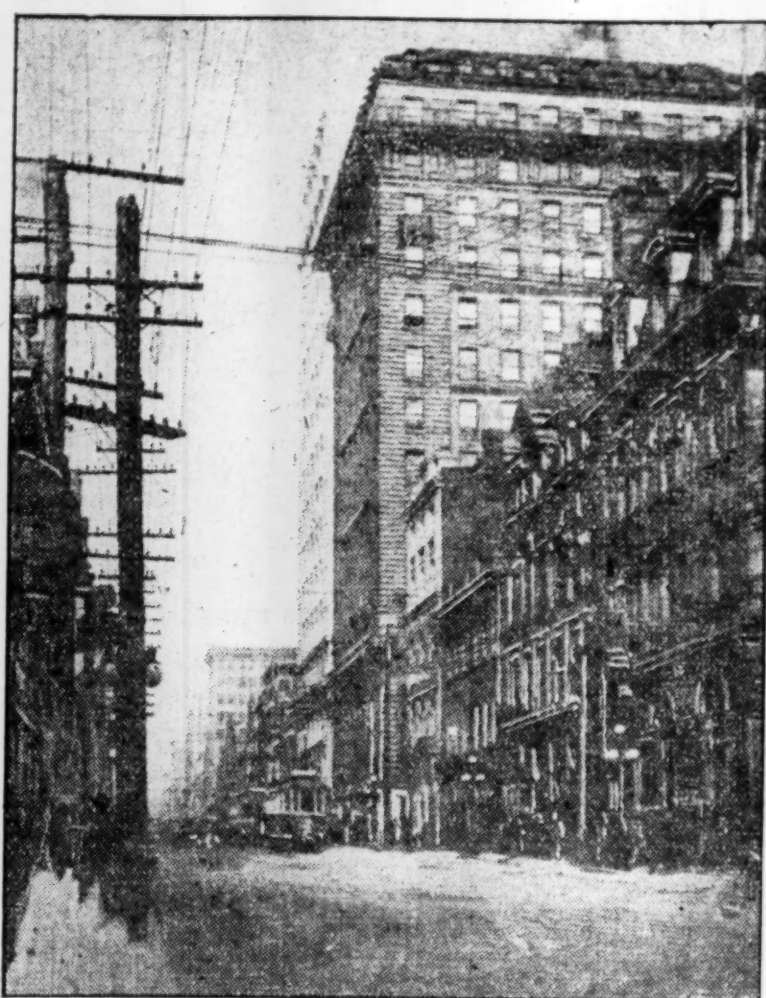
other from Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, and that note it is expected will be presented by the new ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The presentation of this new note will depend on developments following the introduction of the Chamberlain resolution.

The Chamberlain resolution was introduced early in the week and sent to the committee on foreign relations. Its introduction may mean that the tolls question will be settled during the present session of Congress, instead of going over until next winter.

Removing Consular Officers

The Democrats are not receiving any general encouragement of the plan proposed by some of their leaders to make a thorough overhauling of the consular service, presumably to weed out Republicans and fill the vacancies with Democrats. The subject, in one of its phases, was debated in the Senate for an hour last week, and the opinion of the Democratic members was very general that that party had not been sufficiently recognized in these appointments. The debate grew out of a resolution requesting the secretary of state to furnish the Senate with information which would enable its members to ascertain at once the political affiliations, etc. of all consular officers.

This resolution followed on the heels



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Yonge street, one of Toronto's business thoroughfares

IN ONTARIO CITY'S TRADE CENTER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Bay street, showing new stock exchange on left and Bank of Toronto in center

sheriff. Many spectators sat in the gallery about the meat stalls. In a fiery speech the sheriff made some derogatory remarks about the mayor, which were so heartily approved of by the audience that they "brought down the house," literally as well as metaphorically; the

of the Republican Senate caucus, which decided to oppose certain classes of appointments and by some people was looked upon as an answer to it. Among other things, the Republicans said they would oppose the confirmation of consular appointments made for the purpose of giving to Democrats the positions now held by men of acknowledged ability and character.

The feeling is very strong in Congress that the spoils system ought not to be introduced into the consular bureau. No objection can be made, it is pointed out, when the administration insists upon having ambassadors and ministers in full sympathy with its policies. This is for the general good of the country, for otherwise there might be a conflict in policies that would involve the country in an embarrassing situation with some foreign power.

With regard to the consular service, however, it is very different, for the consuls are business representatives and have nothing whatever to do with carrying on the diplomatic negotiations of the government. Unless the consular system is treated as a business organization, it is argued, there will be an impairment of efficiency, and it will be difficult to get men of the proper grade to enter it. Consuls study the needs of the foreign markets with relation to American manufacture, and it is highly important that they be trained men and men of special adaptability if their services are

to be of value to the American export trade.

The same thing is true of the expert examination of all persons desiring to enter the consular service, and the politics of persons taking the examination has not been inquired into. If very few men from the South have gone into the service under this arrangement, as southern senators said in the debate last week, it is probably due to the fact that very few of them have cared to take the examination.

Nobody has said that President Wilson was back of this desire of certain Democratic senators to "reorganize" the consular service and the inference is that he will not encourage them to carry their case to a finality with him. But if the President should by any sort of argument be induced to turn the service over to the spoilsmen, it is settled, through the Republican senatorial caucus, that his appointees will not be confirmed. This resistance to political appointments apparently is as far as the Republican opposition to confirmations will be carried.

HOUSE STARTS ON LAST DAY OF TARIFF DEBATE

Discussion of Underwood Measure Is Opened by Representative Rainey Who Defends the Income Tax Feature

BILL IS CALLED JUST

WASHINGTON—Conclusion of the tariff discussion was in sight when the House met today. The "general debate" upon the measure will be closed late tonight. Tomorrow real action will take the place of words when the bill will be considered under the "five-minute debate" rule upon each paragraph.

Twelve hours of debate was today's program in the House. It convened at 11 a. m., and Majority Leader Underwood said he thought the debate would continue until nearly midnight. He said he had hoped to pass the bill before May 10.

Today's debate opened with defense of the income tax feature of the tariff bill by Representative Rainey, Illinois Democrat, a member of the ways and means committee.

"There is peculiar justice," he said, "in compelling the recipients of large incomes to support the government. Under the present law we expect to collect \$6,000,000 annually with the income tax (from 100 multi-millionaires).

"This bill will not require the opinion of experts to determine whether it is a revision downward or upward. The people will realize that the burdens of taxation have been shifted and placed where they will bear lightest."

Representative Rainey detailed just how much the cost of living will be reduced under the new tariff.

"A cheap suit of clothing made out of woolen substitutes, which now costs \$10 will cost \$2 less under this bill," he asserted.

"Dress goods will be cheaper. The aggregate reduction will be appreciable. Sugar will be a cent and a half a pound cheaper."

Mr. Rainey declared that the Lawrence (Mass.) textile workers' strike was evidence that manufacturers do not give their employees a just share of protective tariff "favors."

MR. M'GREGOR STATES ATTITUDE IN RANDALL CASE

Alexander McGregor of the Governor's council, makes the following statement relative to his attitude toward the nomination of Frank L. Randall by Governor Foss to be chairman of the Massachusetts prison commission:

"To anyone of ordinary intelligence, open mind, and average sense of fairness my attitude on the Randall nomination requires no explanation. I am trying to do my duty to the best of my ability in the interests of the great mass of the people of the commonwealth."

"I have no prejudice against him or any other man of any other state. If he is the man most fit for the office of chairman of the prison commission I will be delighted to cast my vote for him, but he is not going to get my vote if I believe there are men here in Massachusetts just as capable, just as honest, just as satisfactory, that are willing to accept the office."

"Using always the test of merit, capacity, efficiency and worthiness, I believe in Massachusetts offices for Massachusetts men."

STRIKE LEADER AGAIN IN COURT

MILFORD, Mass.—Joseph M. Coldwell, the I. W. W. leader of the strikers from the machine shops of the Draper Company in Hopkinton, was before Judge Clifford A. Cook today in the police court on charges of having violated town ordinances governing parades and using threatening and defamatory language, following the postponement of the case from last week. Today's early activities of the strikers were perfunctory.

SALEM TO IMPROVE PALMER COVE

SALEM, Mass.—M. L. Sullivan, city solicitor, began on Saturday the necessary legal steps toward taking the flats in Palmer's cove, recommended by the park commission and authorized by the Legislature for park and playgrounds. When the flats are secured they will be filled with city's ashes and street sweepings. It will take years to complete the whole scheme.

COMMERCE TEACHER RESIGNS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—John B. Sawyer, head of the commercial department of the high school, who came here last September, after being principal of the Groveton, N. H., high school for three years, has presented his resignation to take effect at the close of the term in June.

PASTOR APPOINTED

LYNNFIELD CENTER, Mass.—The Rev. Gaius J. Slosser of Delaware, O., has been elected pastor of the Lynnfield Center Congregational church, succeeding the Rev. Halah H. Lound, who has gone to Hampstead, N. H. Mr. Slosser is an all-around athlete and is planning to organize a boys' athletic club and baseball nine at once.

NO U. S. GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS TO BE IN WILSON BILL

WASHINGTON—There will be a Wilson currency reform bill, and like the Wilson-Underwood tariff reform bill now before Congress, it will represent the views of the President on what is needed to place the monetary system of the United States on a solid basis.

It will make its appearance in a concrete form very shortly.

Already the general principles have been agreed on by the President in consultation with his close friends in the Senate and the House, and with some of the most noted experts on finance in the country. What is left to be done is to draft the bill. This is now under way and it is said to be absolutely certain that this bill when completed will not carry with it any provision pledging the United States to a guaranty of bank deposits.

This much developed at today's weekly conference between President Wilson and the Washington newspaper correspondents. It was made plain that currency reform has been occupying the President's attention fully as much as did the tariff bill up to the time that document was introduced.

But whether the measure will be made a party one, or whether it will be dis-

posed of at the present session will be left open by the President for some time to come. So far as having the question of guaranteeing deposits included in the bill President Wilson has assumed a definite position.

That question is broad enough to stand on its own bottom he believes and will insist that it be considered independently. What is wanted, he says, is just what he pointed out in his inaugural address—the bringing up to date of the present currency system which was "based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credit."

The thing the President has been endeavoring to do is to find out just what must be included in the currency bill to so model our financial system that the country bank and country banker would be as potent factors in the affairs of the nation as are the present Standard Oil and Wall street patronized monetary institutions.

Incidentally, the President believes that public hearings will be a necessity on the bill. And he will insist that they be given the widest scope possible. Every one who has a recommendation which might prove advantageous will be heard.

PRESIDENT WILSON BACK AT HIS DESK

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is back at his desk today after his arrival, at the White House early last evening from his two days' cruise down the Potomac aboard the Sylph.

Leaving here Saturday morning, the Sylph steamed down to St. Marys river and up to the historic St. Marys landing, where she laid up for the night. The return trip began at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The President, who was accompanied only by Dr. Cary Grayson, White House naval aid; his youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor, and a secret service man, gave no attention to business.

NAMING OF OFFICER STAYED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Garrison announces he intends to postpone the nomination of a successor to Brig.-Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, commander of the eighth army brigade at San Francisco, who retired Sunday, until the retirement, May 15, of Brig.-Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commander of the fifth army brigade at Omaha.

MORE MARINES LEAVE CUBA

WASHINGTON—A second detachment of marines will be withdrawn from Guantanamo, Cuba, today when a regiment will board the transport Prairie for Philadelphia. The marines will arrive there next Saturday. The withdrawal of this regiment will leave about 300 at Guantanamo.

AID CONFEDERATE HOME FUND

WASHINGTON—Prominent women assisted today in a luncheon at the Old Masonic Temple for the benefit of the fund for a Confederate memorial home. Members of the Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Wilson and Marshall Club managed the affair.

PAROLES TO BE SETTLED SOON

WASHINGTON—The question of the paroling late in July of Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, convicted in New York of misuse of the mails in connection with the promotion of mining stock, will be determined by the federal parole board to meet at Atlanta, May 3.

DR. ELIOT ASKED TO SERVE

Governor Foss has asked President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University to fill the chairmanship of the state commission which is to investigate the social evil in Massachusetts. President Eliot, however, denied that he knew aught of the matter.

I. W. W. SEEK CHAIR WORKERS

GARDNER, Mass.—Urging workmen in Gardner chair factories to organize under the I. W. W. banner, William Yates, Boston, addressed 50 men in the Casino, North Main street, yesterday afternoon.

MOTHERS CLUBS MEET

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—When the Federation of Mothers Clubs met here today the chief discussion was the question of cooperating with the school board for betterment of the schools in this city.

TOLLS QUESTION A PUZZLING ONE TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is none too well pleased with the attempt to place him on record as approving the British contention that we have no right to favor our own shipping so far as the Panama tolls are concerned. He has told his callers that he believes this is one of the most complex questions which the administration will have to solve.

Originally the President was inclined to favor a specific line of action on this problem. But as he has gone farther and farther into his consideration of the questions involved he has come to the conclusion that there is much to be said on both sides and he will retain an open mind on the subject until the problem is brought squarely before him.

CENTRALIZATION OF ARMY URGED

WASHINGTON—Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, in a statement Sunday says that the United States army should not be scattered at posts throughout the country. It is absolutely necessary to have divisional organization, he says, to get good work out of the officers and men.

Mr. Garrison thinks that in the course of time the scattered posts should be done away with and the divisions of the army concentrated.

NAVAL MEN MAY ENTER POLITICS

WASHINGTON—In Secretary Daniels' opinion retired naval officers are not debarred from taking part in politics. The same rule will apply to army officers. It is expected, now that Secretary Daniels has declined to interfere, an effort will be made to secure legislation prohibiting retired officers from engaging in political work.

BUTTON STRIKE ENDS

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—The strike in the collieries of the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, inaugurated last Tuesday to compel the wearing of union buttons, ended on Saturday by the grievance committee of the union. It says that the object of the strike has been accomplished and that the 7000 men and boys are to return to work at once.

SMUGGLING PRINCIPALS ON BAIL

Judge Morton considered the subject of bail in the so-called smuggling cases today. Miss Margaret Mulholl, a New York dressmaker, was released on her own recognizance in \$1000. Terence L. Shevlin and his wife, charged with complicity were held in \$5000 and \$2500 bail respectively, an increase in the previous amount.

COMPTROLLER'S TERM EXPIRES

WASHINGTON—Lawrence O. Murray's term as comptroller of the currency expired today. The post is a five-year position and is one of the most exacting in the government service as the incumbent must have a working knowledge of national banks and finances.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

Are now showing a superb collection of

AMERICAN SILVER
for JUNE WEDDINGS

Dinner Services Centre Pieces

Pitchers Bowls and Dishes

Exclusive and Original Designs

WASHINGTON AND WEST STREETS

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FOUR MONTHS AT SEASIDE FOR SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS

THE summer of 1912 will long remain a red-letter one in the experience of my wife and myself, writes Earle Douglas. We had been living in New York city every summer for several years, without getting away at all. At last, however, I had hit upon a kind of work—writing of a sort—which could be done anywhere, within a reasonable distance of the city, provided we could finance the arrangement for three or four months without giving up our apartment in town.

That was the problem. We both wanted to get on the salt water, somewhere within an hour or so of New York, and did not think we ought to pay more than a hundred dollars for a cottage. We started answering advertisements in February, and for weeks it looked dubious.

At last we got track of a cottage that seemed to answer every essential requirement. It was at Oak Beach, right on the ocean, across Great South bay from Babylon, L. I. It was a four-room bungalow, but it was big enough for us, with room for a guest, or even two on a pinch. The rent was only \$100 for four months. It nestled just behind the picturesque sand dunes, which partly protected it from the ocean winds and were thickly clothed with beach grass, beach peas, goldenrod, and the like. Right in front of the porch was an opening in the dunes through which could be had an uninterrupted view of beach, breakers and ocean. Behind the house, and also open to the eye for hundreds of feet, was a narrow strip of grass and bush-clothed sand, beyond which, again, was the bay, which is three miles at that point. The beach is nearly two hours from New York—an hour by train and 40 minutes more by boat from the mainland—but that proved advantageous, rather than objectionable, for it eliminated the possibility of being overrun by excursionists.

We took the cottage for June 1, and got about trying to sublet our apartment. We rented it for a month and a half, getting \$45 out of it, which was a little less than our regular rent for that time. That amount, deducted from the \$100 cottage rent, brought the net cost of our outing, in rent, down to \$55, for June 1 to Oct. 1.

There were certain other expenses, of course. We went the 50 miles or so from our house to Babylon and back by auto, having various bulky things to



SEASIDE BUNGALOW

carry that could not easily be expressed, such as a typewriter, talking machine, etc. The trip there cost us nothing, for we rode in a friend's machine. Coming back we hired a car, which cost us \$20. Other things were expressed both ways, at a total cost of about \$3. The one-way fare from New York to Babylon is only \$1.16, and 15 cents additional takes one across the bay. Thus, I feel justified in saying that the whole summer need have cost us, in rent and transportation, only about \$80 or \$85 above what we would have paid out in rent at home. And if we had been able to sublet our apartment for the whole time, our summer would have cost us less, in this respect, than if we had stayed in town.

We kept no record of the cost of food and other living expenses at the beach, but our impression is that they were about the same, on the whole, as in the city. Some things were higher, other expenses dropped out altogether. There was no carfare to pay, for example, and that is an important item in a big city. My laundry bills ceased from troubling, for I did not wear a stiff collar more than half a dozen times. There was absolutely no fuel expense, for we burned driftwood. The oil lamps cost about the same as illuminating gas. Milk cost a cent more a quart. Meat was expensive, but ocean and bay teemed with sea food. Soft-shell clams could be dug close by, "without money and without price," all summer long.

There were two little summer stores on the beach, where almost all staples, of standard quality, could be bought at city prices. Fresh vegetables, berries, etc., were usually more expensive. Meat could be ordered by mail from Babylon, and would come over on a morning boat the next day.

Our summer was a joy from beginning to end. We dressed as we pleased and bathed right in front of our bungalow.

FASHIONS AS SEEN IN NEW YORK

Boleros and bolero effects popular

WHILE dresses look more elaborate this year because of the draped effects that are the prevailing mode, they are in reality easier to make than the severely tight costumes where every inch of line and every detail of finish was conspicuous. The long straight silhouette remains unchanged, but the narrowness at the foot of the skirt is relieved by inserted plaits or slashes, slight fullness of materials at the waist, and simple but pretty draperies that are easily achieved, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Boleros and bolero effects such as are shown in the picture, are extremely popular, and the kimono sleeve with the seam dropped half way down between



5211

5175

TATTING USED IN MANY WAYS

THE many uses to which tating may be put are constantly increasing, for not only on lingerie and gowns, but on bedding, table linen and towels does one find the strips of tiny rings used to advantage. The round luncheon doilies which have the hem turned once and then featherstitched into place with an edging of the single tating, are dainty and have the great advantage of laundering admirably.

A similar edging of tating is pretty to head the hem of sheets, pillow cases or the guest towels. In making the tating to use as an insertion, it is wise to omit the puris, for these are apt to stretch in the laundering and give an uneven appearance to the lace, says the Newark News.

Tating may be made of the linen or cotton thread, and of thread of any number. The heavy thread is preferable for all but finest gowns or lingerie.

shoulder and elbow is seen on the best liked models. Buttons are not used as extravagantly as last year, but judiciously placed, are still a most important trimming feature of all sorts of costumes, and serve to introduce a contrasting color note in many attractive ways. A waist of black velvet, and trimmed white lace or net will have a few little crystal buttons in lime green, or amber that are very important items in the general effect.

Waists are made looser and larger than ever, and belts placed low on coats and jackets, and sashes and girdles galore with all sorts of dresses, still further emphasize the fact that waist curves are unfashionable. The slim, straight outline that reduces the apparent size of the hips is however quite contradicted in any of the many three-quarter draped coats now so much worn. These are tight at the bottom of the garment and loose as bags everywhere else, with sleeves in raglan or kimono cut, and are most popular in matelasse cloths, eponges and figured goods of other weaves. Linings are in contrasting tone as a rule, though self colors are considerably employed. These figured cloths "trim themselves" and need little extra garniture and should be selected in coloring that will harmonize or prettily contrast with all the frocks in one's outfit, when they will prove most useful and desirable additions.

There is simply no end to the uses made of ribbons this year. Not only are they first favorites for hat trimmings, but in broadened styles especially they are employed with telling effect for the collars, vests, cuffs, sashes and girdles that trim many plain dresses in fetching fashion. Ribbons with patterns in broadened velvet are costly as elegant, but it takes only a very little of these to achieve the smartest trimmings, and, moreover, they are easy to place by amateur or professional dressmaker.

One can find almost any known weave reproduced in cotton dress goods. Besides the extremely popular ratine or towelling goods, there are mercerized marquisettes so silky it is hard to believe they are cotton; voiles and crepes that are both delicate and practical, since they launder with greatest success; cotton serges and mercerized poplins that make stunning and practical tailored frocks and suits, and all the host of bordered goods in printings that take the place of any other trimming, and make up smartly in any of the many models that are designed, especially for this class of goods.

MOTOR VEIL

Motor veils in gray taupe or mulberry-colored chiffon cloth of half-yard width are finished along one edge with a narrow pocket, through which is run a fine ribbon that draws up the fullness to fit about the crown-base of any hat, says the Washington Herald. The lower side of the veil is gathered into a three-inch wide, narrow knife-plaited strip of the chiffon, which fastens at the back under a small bow of self-toned velvet and makes the neatest possible finish at the nape of the neck. The frill-bordered veil is much more practical than is the one whose ends must be drawn about the throat and tied, as it positively cannot blow loose. Moreover, not so much material is needed. Any amateur seamstress can fashion one of them.

RIGHT WAY TO USE FLAVORINGS

It makes a difference how they are added

VANILLA should not be used with any very sweet dish, as it is apt to make the flavor rather cloying; but in a cake or pudding which contains only a little sugar, it is often very nice.

Unless your hand is exceptionally steady you had better not pour out the vanilla from the bottle, or instead of a drop or two you will get a little stream. It is better to pour the vanilla on to a lump of sugar. Then, if too much comes out, you can break off part of the lump, and so get only the exact quantity which you require.

Use fresh lemons instead of lemon essence whenever you can get them. You can put a squeeze of lemon juice into pastry, or a cake or pudding of the solid kind, but you must not put it into a milk pudding or sauce, for it would curdle the milk and make the whole thing lumpy, says the San Diego Press. Instead you must cut a bit of thin lemon rind, and let it simmer gently in the milk for a few minutes; then take out the rind, and go on making your pudding. Or you may rub a couple of lumps of sugar on the outside of your lemon, till they turn yellow, and then add them to the pudding.

If you want to make a soup or stew taste of onion, without actually having a piece of onion in it, you may cut open your vegetable and rub it on each little bit of meat. Or you may fry a few slices of onion with a little dripping, at the bottom of the pan which is to contain the stew and then take out the slices before putting in the other materials.

A little onion, chopped and added to the greens, improves their flavor in a wonderful way. It is also very nice with dried peas, lentils or beans.

Just a touch of mustard is very good with any dish that contains cheese—macaroni cheese, or anything of that kind. Many people prefer it to pepper,

which is rather too heating for all palates.

A couple of cloves, put into an apple tart, bring out the flavor of the fruit and make it taste warm and fresh. Many people, too, who do not care for spice in a pudding, will welcome a tiny stick of cinnamon, which has been simmered in the milk with which the pudding is made.

A very delicious meat flavoring may be made by putting a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a few peppercorns into a small bottle of vinegar. Stand this in a gentle oven till it is thoroughly warmed through. Set it aside and leave it for a week. Then pour off the vinegar and use it as a flavoring for stews and minces.

A mustard sauce is very nice with any kind of fish that tends to be a little greasy, such as fried herrings or mackerel. Mix a small pinch of mustard powder into the flour with which the sauce is made. Add a squeeze of lemon juice, smooth the flour with a little water, and mix it as for a plain white sauce.

Perhaps you do not know how very delicious fried apples are with sausages. Peel and core them in the usual way, cutting them into very thin slices. Then, after the sausages are cooked, fry up the apples quickly in the dripping which is left in the pan. When they are quite brown arrange them round the sausages, and serve the whole very hot.

There is just one more thing to remember: Don't overdo your flavorings. If you are doubtful, it is better to put in too little than too much.

Instead of binding or felling seams on summer lingerie, use lace insertion, one piece on each side of the raw edges. Stitch on both edges with the sewing machine.

BEAUTY IN HOMES OF THE POOR

Sincerity and harmony two factors

IN AN entertaining article on "Beauty in the Home," in the Woman's Home Companion, appears the following:

"I have seen the homes of many classes and not a few of the palatial homes of the rich, and yet all I have seen were not rich homes at all, poor ones rather, actually poor. One of them was the home of a woman who made a living for herself, and for three people dependent on her, by her writings. The other was the home of French peasants or of the better class.

"And what made the beauty of these places? It would be hard to say exactly, but it was there. There was great simplicity in the furniture, yet entire fitness; nothing pretentious. That was, I am sure, one secret of the beauty of these places. Everything was what it was, and no more—so sincere as the morning or the earnest face of a beautiful and sincere woman. Everything was scrupulously clean and there was a sweet order that was as satisfying as is

well-harmonized music. There was not a thing too much, and everything counted.

"In the peasant's cottage was a shelf not far from the window, holding the only real luxury and treasure a few 'best' dishes, plainly kept there for the honor and service of particular guests. The light in the room was bright, yet well-tempered, and in the rather deep casement stood two flowering geraniums, their blooms, of a fairly thrilling geranium color, lit up with sunlight—a high and beautiful note of color in a gently tempered and harmonious room. The whole place and the harmony of it indicated a peace quiet and sustained, more than anything else. There was not a jarring color in it, nor a pretentious article, nor anything superfluous or lacking in use. The furnishings of it, all told, could have been bought for a few dollars, yet there it was, a place of real beauty, a place to remember, a place in which to rest and be glad, a place of lovely homeliness and of comfort."

PREPARED IN A CHAFING DISH

Combinations that are very pleasing

THE remains of a roast may be dropped into the chafing dish, which is guaranteed to turn out something good. Suppose you have enough veal to fill two cups when it is chopped or cut into dice. Take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and rub them to a paste with one tablespoonful of butter. Put this into the chafing dish with one cupful of milk and cook until smooth. Add the veal and one cupful of asparagus tips which have been cooked. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of paprika.

Chicken croquettes may be prepared easily if the chicken is chopped rather fine beforehand, says the San Diego Union. With four cupfuls of the meat mix one cupful of bread-crumbs, three eggs, salt, pepper and paprika to taste and a little melted butter. Form this into cylinders, dip into egg and bread-crumbs and fry to a delicate brown in the chafing dish. Creamed chicken may also be prepared and instead of being served on toast may be put into hot patty shells.

Our Swiss friends are famous for their good cheese dishes, of which cheese toast is one of the simplest. To make this you should melt a tablespoonful of butter in a chafing dish and add one cup milk, one cup of fine bread-crumbs and two cups of grated cheese. Cook until the cheese is melted; then add a little salt, dry mustard and red peppers (these should have been mixed first) and

lastly two eggs slightly beaten. Serve on toast.

Various smoked products find a worthy field of action in the chafing dish. For instance, there's flummery haddie, which makes a most appetizing dainty. Make a white sauce, season it well, and add the fish cut in dice, and cook five or six minutes. This is very good on crisp, hot crackers.

CIRCULAR TRAYS

Circular serving trays of wicker for porch teas, with plaited tops, may be had for \$1.50, says the New York Press. These, of course, must have the circular tray cloths added. Such trays in gray wicker are newer and exceedingly pretty, though the white unstained will always be in demand. The gray trays have a center of Japanese grass cloth showing the bird of paradise design.

TO DESTROY WEEDS

If you have difficulty in keeping the weeds out of your gravel walks, make a strong brine with one pound of rock salt and four quarts boiling water. While boiling hot, pour on the weeds and the roots usually will all be destroyed, says Los Angeles Express. Be careful not to let the salt solution come in contact with the roots of plants.



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TRIED RECIPES

SAUTED BEANS

COLD cooked beans may be recooked this way, though freshly cooked ones are, of course, nicer. To each pound of beans allow one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and pepper. Cut the beans into fairly thin shreds, wash them in cold water, then cook them in fast-boiling salted water. When the beans are tender, drain off the water and dry lightly in a cloth. Put them in a clean frying pan and toss them gently in it over the fire until they are dry and very hot; then add the butter, parsley, lemon juice and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Make them very hot, and serve in a hot vegetable dish.

WITTE KOOL

Pull off the outside leaves of a white cabbage, then from underneath cut out the middle stalk, leaving the cabbage otherwise whole. Boil in salted water until tender, drain and serve with the following sauce:

Cook one small chopped onion, one bay-leaf, a bit of thyme and a piece of Spanish pepper in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add two and one half tablespoonfuls of flour and then, gradually, one half cupful of milk, one cupful and one half of soup-stock or boiling water, and one half cupful of the water in which the cabbage has cooked. Cook ten minutes and pour through a strainer over the cabbage.—Delineator.

RUSSIAN SOUP

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter or suet in a soup kettle, and when hot add two large onions chopped fine and a pint of tender cabbage chopped fine. Fry brown and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Season with salt and pepper and minced parsley; add a quart of stock and simmer for an hour. Fry a few small balls of sausage until brown; add the sausage to the soup with a cup of tarragon vinegar and serve.

COULIBAC

Have ready a rich pastry dough and roll it very thin. Spread this with a savory meat of mushrooms cooked and chopped, hard cooked eggs and cold veal; moisten with butter and broth, and roll it like a roly-poly. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with crumbs and bake one hour. Slice and serve with a sauce seasoned with vinegar.—Janesville Gazette.

Doesn't It Appeal to You This Way?

Since there is so much good being done in the world every day, and the good that we all like to hear and read about, why consider anything else? Why not publish in a daily newspaper just the news of the good? That is the thought which gave the Monitor its start. Isn't it a pleasure to read the real, constructive news of the day free from all reference to anything which leaves an unpleasant impression? To have a paper received in the home which may be read by children means much to every parent. The Monitor is a paper educators and students find helpful and the study of the Monitor's news and editorials has become of increasing value not alone in educational institutions but in other newspaper offices as well. ¶ Housekeepers in deciding purchases for the home find that they are rendering themselves a real service in buying household needs from Monitor advertisers. The paper will not knowingly publish any misleading, offensive or untruthful advertising and its care in investigating the methods as well as the reliability of its advertisers practically eliminates the likelihood of waste and deceit. The confidence and reliance in Monitor advertisers is found to be well placed.

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Week's News and Reviews in the World of Literature

WORDS OF COUNSEL TO JEWS IN MR. STRAUS' "THE AMERICAN SPIRIT"

Race Leader's Work Breathes His Loyalty to Institutions of the U. S. and His Strong Feeling for Liberty of Conscience

DESERVING OF PRAISE

IN 1818, John Adams, the Massachusetts statesman, writing to M. M. Noah of New York, whose name revealed his race, said, "I have had occasion to be acquainted with several gentlemen of your nation and to transact business with some of them, whom I found to be men of as liberal minds, as much honor, probity, generosity and good breeding as I have known in any set of religion or philosophy."

At that time most of the Jews of the United States were of Spanish or Portuguese origin, coming hither in many cases by way of the Spanish possessions in America and endowed with worldly goods to a far greater extent than is the case now with the average immigrant coming from Russia's ghettos. Twenty years later a large exodus of Jews from Germany took place to America; and at first they received precisely the same condescending treatment from the Spanish and Portuguese pioneers that the Russian Jews in turn have received recently from the German immigrants of the mid-nineteenth century. Out of this triple strain, in the opinion of Jacob Schiff, is to emerge ultimately the "American Jew," the finest specimen of his race—finest because a fusion-product and also because of birth and education under favoring conditions with a minimum of anti-Semitic feeling to contend with.

So swiftly is the Jewish population of the country rising in volume and in power—political, financial and intellectual—that it is a matter of congratulation

that Oscar Straus, in his book "The American Spirit" (The Century Company \$2.00), has gone beyond his advertised subject to devote several of the chapters of the book to reproduction of some of his most important words of counsel to his co-religionists. The American spirit in terms of Christianity has been defined by successive generations of thinkers of an Aryan and mainly Anglo-Celtic stock. To know how it is conceived by men of Semitic stock and long in touch with Teutonic and Slavonic civilizations prior to coming to America has yet to be fully disclosed. In Mary Antin's remarkable book "The Promised Land" the woman with this Slavonic background speaks, but the Russian Jewish adult man has yet to bare his heart and mind about America.

Mr. Straus and his distinguished brothers are of the liberal German Jewish element that found a likely place of safe retreat in the United States when German revolutionaries were forced to flee in the mid-nineteenth century. In the thought of these pioneers, whether expressed in glowing prose or rhapsodic verse, the United States was "the promised land, the new Canaan, the exemplar of justice, the sanctuary of liberty, the haven of peace." Though Mr. Straus has not been without some of the sorrows incident to humanity in general and to his race in particular, he writes of America today in terms none the less loyal and lyrical. In a career that has carried him to higher and more political honors than ever have fallen to a man of his race he has lost none of his passion for liberty of conscience, none of his admiration for religious tolerance and his practice of charity toward men of all races and creeds. Not without considerable significance is his present identification with an independent political party calling itself "progressive." Like other men of his race, he has thrown in his lot of late years with the social forces that are insisting

on stricter control of corporate wealth. A merchant, he is a radical who puts personality above property, and thus contravenes two points in Disraeli's saying that, "The base of the Jew is to religion, property and natural aristocracy."

Several of the essays or addresses in this collection have to do with problems of diplomacy, especially those that arise from disputed issues of nationality. Mr. Straus' career as a diplomat naturally forced this matter upon his attention. Others of the essays are his estimates of men whom he has known or worked with. Of these, the greatest, according to the appraiser, was John Hay, whom when he lived, the Jews looked upon as a friend to their race and for whom they since have erected costly memorials.

One thing a reading of this collection of utterances by a leader of his race does for a Gentile reader of ancient New England stock is to elevate in his estimation the rank of the preacher of tolerance, Roger Williams, to whom Rhode Island owes its beginnings. Mr. Straus has written a book about this great man whom the Puritans exiled. In this collection there also is an estimate of the same personage. It is the point of view of Roger Williams, rather than that of the Puritan hierarchy, that now dominates all New England, and, in fact, the nation. That a time may not come for a neo-Puritan movement, who shall say?

Mr. Straus, as has been intimated, is not posing as a profound writer on the genius and spirit of America, and if any reader buys this book expecting that he is to read something equal to the work in political philosophy of men like Morley and Woodrow Wilson, he plans in vain. Neither as a stylist nor as a thinker is Mr. Straus to be appraised as among the great men of his race; but as a man of affairs and education, willing to serve his own people and the country at the same time, he deserves all praise for his patriotism and good sense.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Commenting on the appointment of Walter Hines Page to be the United States ambassador in this country, the Athenaeum observes that in this appointment the literary traditions of the post are being maintained. Mr. Page is a man of the South, and in 1910 gave some of his views on education and politics in the Southern, published here without a name. He has ample experience in the world of letters, for besides his work with publishers, he has edited the Forum, the Atlantic Monthly, and the Worlds Work.

Unusually intimate pictures of court life in Berlin are promised in a novel to be called "The Ambassador," and to be published by Heinemann before the end of this month. The non-deplume of William Wrothesley appears on the title page.

Among the Browning relics, the sale of which is arousing so much interest, is a drawing done by D. G. Rossetti, and entitled "Tennyson reading 'Maud'." It is described as "an unique record of a wonderful literary occasion." This reading was made by Tennyson to the Brownings, Arabel and Rossetti on Sept. 27, 1855, and Mrs. Browning subsequently wrote about it to Miss Mitford as follows: "One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us here is the coming down on us of the Laureate, who being in London for three or four days from the Isle of Wight, spent two of them with us, dined with us, and ended by reading 'Maud' through from end to end, and going away at half past two in the morning. If I had had a heart to spare, certainly he would have won mine. He is captivating with his frankness, confidence, and unexampled! Think of his stopping in 'Maud' every now and then. 'There's a wonderful touch!' 'That's very tender.' 'How beautiful that is!' Yes, and it was wonderful, tender, beautiful, and he read exquisitely in a voice like an organ, rather music than speech."

In olden times accounts were calculated by means of counters on a checkered cloth, and so, in time, the checker became a court of revenue, or treasury. R. L. Poole has published a valuable survey of the early checker in his volume entitled "The Checker in the Twelfth Century: the Ford lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1911." (Oxford, Clarendon Press). The checker was the earliest office of state to acquire a separate existence of its own as an independent and self-sufficing department, virtually distinct from the royal household. The chancery, or department of seals and records, became a separate department at a later date. This book is a solid contribution to English medieval scholarship.

The latest announcement in the publishing world is that made from the house of Bell, and it consists in the issue of a reprint of the works of the famous "Bohn's Libraries" at the price of one shilling a volume. Inaugurate in 1874, the libraries rapidly gained popularity, and Carlyle is said to have remarked on them, "In regard to all manner of books Bohn's publication series is the useful thing I know," while Emerson was good enough to say that "Bohn's Libraries have done for literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."

The new series is excellently produced, and the volumes are handy in size and strongly bound. The first score of volumes is headed by "Gulliver's Travels," "Next comes Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic' (three volumes), and a new edition of 'Emerson's Works,' edited by George Sampson. Many will doubtless be glad to possess in this form 'The Idylls of Theocritus, with the Eclogues of Virgil,' in the English verse translation by C. S. Calverley. In fact Bohn's Popular Library will contain no rubbish and should meet with a cordial reception.

George Allen & Co. have in the press an illustrated study in two volumes of "Hans Holbein the Younger," by Arthur B. Camberlain, assistant keeper of the corporation art gallery, Birmingham, containing a full biography together with a description of every known picture painted by the artist, as well as the more important of his drawings and designs.

Smith & Elder will have ready almost immediately "The Ring of the Nibelung" of Richard Wagner, an English version by Randle Fynes. This translation of the libretto of the four great operas aims at being an attempt, not hitherto tried, to reproduce in English the spirit rather than the letter of the original. The same firm are publishing "The Confessions of Richard Plantagenet," an historical romance woven about the figure of the last of the Plantagenets by Miss Dora G. McChesney; "Napoleon Bonaparte: Tales of the Tents," by H. Malleson, with a preface by Lady Arthur Grosvenor. The tales have a thread of connected interest, the author having tried in each to illustrate some trait of gipsy character, or phase of gipsy life.

NEW BOOKS

"Making the Farm Pay"—By C. C. Howland. Forbes & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00 net.
 "A Table for Two; Good Things to Eat"—By Eldene Davis. Forbes & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00 net.
 "The Truth About the Titanic"—By Col. Archibald Grace. Mitchell Kennerly, New York. Price \$1.25 net.
 "San Francisco Relief Survey"—Compiled for the Russell Sage Foundation. Survey Associates, Inc., New York. Price postpaid \$3.50.

BOILER INSPECTOR NAMED

OLYMPIA, Wash., W. H. Sutter has been named state steamboat and boiler inspector by Labor Commissioner Olson.

TROLLEY TOWN EXTENSION LOSES PRESENT PROSPECTS

Those towns of western Massachusetts that have had high hopes of being connected with the railroads by means of the trolley lines to be built by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad are excused for some discomfiture over the developments as to that road's finances, the decline in its stock and the showing before the interstate commerce commission that it has not been a wise spender. The bill providing for the extensions is in the Legislature again, after its defeat through the veto of Governor Foss, and it has been given a most thorough consideration by the special committee of last year. It looks still to the New Haven road as the financial source. And therein its prospects are least bright.

A faultless and an attractive case is made out in behalf of these towns in every hearing of their plea. They have resources of both business and pleasure that simply await the arrival of means of transportation. The conditions of living would be made vastly more attractive, the possibilities of turning the land to profit would be enlarged, the water powers could be turned to real account, if only the trolley would come. Nor would the gain be local alone. A region of great attractions to the people of the cities and larger towns remains little known and less developed for lack of communication. The automobile has done its share in reaching the hills of the western part of the state but it can do much less in opening it to the world than the electric car line.

The dependence of the grand project upon the railroad comes through the need of a great financial backing. The argument for it has not had to go into the uncomfortable inquiry as to the profits of the enterprise, taken as a whole or to any one of the proposed extensions. The railroad officials, ready as they were to cooperate, have not undertaken to show that the roads would be self-supporting even. They have justified the railroad enlistment in the project on the ground that the trolley lines reaching into country without facilities would be come feeders of the steam lines and that the business they would bring and the general development of the territory traversed by trunk lines but not closely

reached would add to the general revenue to an extent that would make the scheme ultimately profitable.

If the upshot of the present run of events means that the New Haven railroad is no longer to be supported in its projects, and there is at least that possible result, the towns will not get their trolley lines except through some new benefactor. When Governor Foss vetoed the bill which had been secured by a tremendous effort of the people from the towns, he closed the door on their expectation. Confronting them in his last campaign for election, he found it necessary to promise some other and better way of bringing about what they want. Speaking in Berkshire county, he said, "I had to veto the trolley bill because it was wrong in principle, but I have the interests of these towns at heart. They should have their trolley roads and I mean they shall. I have a project in mind that will do all the bill of last winter would have done and more. I shall have to tell you later about it." The bill towns are waiting, but perhaps not too expectantly, to hear the Governor's plan set forth.

If the aid of the state in actual financing of the construction of the roads was in the Governor's mind, there will not be any strong notion that he can bring it about. The departures of Massachusetts in railroad building have not been strikingly prosperous and the socialistic plan is not so much in favor that the state government can be seen proceeding to spend millions in the free and happy way the railroads have spent them. Nevertheless there is here just the situation that would appeal to a state concerned in its own complete development. The million put into the trolley road, opening new territory for business and residence, would seem to be as well invested for the people as the million that goes into the improvement of Boston harbor or the million that is spent on parks and shore reservations. It may yet be, and not at a remote time, that the people who were brought near to their desired benefit through railroad enterprise will ask the state to make the investment. They will not be devoid of argument on grounds of public benefit to support the request.

LITERARY NOTES

GOETHE'S "Faust," translated by Dr. Rintaro Mori in compliance with a request from the government department of education, was played at the Imperial theater, Tokio, during the last days of March. The play was given under the auspices of the Modern Players Association.

Harper & Bros. announce the sale of Harpers Bazar.

Gifford Pinchot, writing on the rural church problem, is playing a new role as conservator.

The Macmillan Company are issuing the Bohn Library books in reprints that cost only 35 cents each. In competition with the Everyman Library of course!

Book-trade exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will be placed in the department of liberal arts.

Hutchinson's story "The Happy Warrior" leads the lists of best sellers in American book-buying centers.

Collier's Weekly, this week, reduces its price to five cents. This is a straw of a current that is practically reversed now in the newspaper world. The daily newspapers that went down to a one cent basis are some of them climbing back to a state of independence.

"My Little Sister" is to be dramatized.

A careful study of social conditions in Lawrence, Mass., has been made by social experts and published at the expense of the White fund trustees.

J. A. Hobson, an English social investigator and journalist, whose study of American conditions of life a few years ago brought him in touch with persons of eminence as well as with the masses of the cities, is out with a book on "Gold, Prices and Wages," which the George H. Doran Company publish.

William Winter's publishers are advertising his latest book as by "the Puritarch of the stage."

Students of social science will watch with interest the outcome of the coming transfer to peasants—on the basis of no rent and leases in perpetuity—of the Yasnya Polyana estate of Tolstoy, obedient to his last will and testament.

Ilsen's son is quoted as favoring first class reproduction by motion pictures of his father's plays as acted for promoters of the new form of public education.

Jack London announces that not only will he exact good prices hereafter for motion picture delineations of his short stories and novels, but also act in them, so as to insure the right sort of interpretation of his heroes.

The address of Charles Francis Adams given last January at the University of California, which he entitled "Sixty Years Since," is the record of the dissent of a descendant of an historic Massachusetts federalist family from present democratic tendencies in American political life. Readers of Brooks Adams' article in the April Atlantic Monthly will see that the family do not all think alike.

Basil King, the popular novelist, announces his return to the active ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church.

A life of a radical of a former generation, written by a radical of this one, appears in J. J. Chapman's life of William Lloyd Garrison.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who is about closing his tour of the United States, announces that he has been invited to lecture at the Lowell Institute, Boston, next season.

Life in the Panama zone, as seen with non-official eyes, is depicted in Harry A. Franck's "Zone Policeman 88." Professor Franck, it will be recalled, is a professional pedestrian tourist, with a minimum income and outgo.

Illuminating in current controversies is "The Value of Organized Speculation," by Harrison H. Brace, published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

One of the ablest popularizers of the

KING AND QUEEN RULE PAGEANT

Dorchester high school pupils will participate in a May day pageant, comprising a royal court, insects, butterflies, brownies, fairies and animated raindrops, flowers and sunshine, to be held in the school next Thursday night. The performance will be open to the public. For the benefit of the pupils of the school a dress rehearsal will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

Lyscom Bruce as king and Grace Cook as queen will rule over the assembly. The heralds who will announce their arrival in the throne room will be Almon Spaulding and William Morse. Masters Gillette, Crosby, Hennessy and O'Donnell will act as pages. The squires will be Masters McIntyre, Hibbard, Bulard and Lenoire. Misses Hallahan, Bridge, Hanson and Weeden will be the ladies of the court.

results of modern technical research. Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan, leaving the University of Kansas to become first director of the industrial research and school of specific industries which the University of Pittsburgh has established recently.

Of legalistic interpretations of the constitution of the United States there is no lack. Now comes "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," by Charles A. Beard of Columbia University.

MONITORIALS

Unless the American ship is underpowered it may be that all water craft will have become such black numbers the pilot he will forget all about them, and watching the air craft racing half way across the continent and back home, you wait."

NO SUCH WORD
 The victory is finally his.
 Who won't grow up, I guess.
 The man who knows not to fight.
 The one who wins success.

Perhaps the office would seek changes more often if it were not for the fact that the men who are seeking it stand its door so tightly that it cannot get out to hunt him.

GOOD BLEND
 While levity may be too light
 And gravity too deep to laugh
 Perhaps things may be nearer right
 If we shall mix them just and light.

London is wondering if a world war should some time become the building, whether its blankets of fog would serve as a screen to protect it against the enemies or afford the latter a means of stealing upon the city unnoticed.

INTERESTED
 "Is Whichever actively concerned in the present general uplift movement?"
 "Well, I understand he is enthusiastically in favor of having his name raised."

TYPOS NOMINATE NEW OFFICIALS

Officers for the annual election of Boston Typographical union 13 to be held May 28, and for delegates to the International Union and other conventions were nominated Sunday. All the present officers were renominated and for all the leading offices but treasurer and assistant secretary there are opposing candidates.

Treas. Frank M. Flanagan and Asst. Sec. John O. Batts are unopposed. William C. Trump was the only nominee for the board of trustees. The nominees are Pres. John J. O'Leary, John A. Keane, Sylvester J. McBride and Henry Sterling for president; Vice-Pres. Thomas F. Kane, John M. T. Allen, John Mitchell, Charles S. Whiting, James H. Brehaut and Daniel A. Buckley for president; Sec. Joseph J. Dallas and William L. Crossman for secretary, and Henry L. Abbott and George H. Russell for assistant-secretary.

DR. A. S. DRAPER PASSES AWAY

ALBANY, N. Y., Dr. Andrew S. Draper, state commissioner of education, passed away at his home here on Sunday. Dr. Draper was graduated from the Albany law school in 1871, practiced law five years, served as member of assembly in 1881, and in 1886 was elected state superintendent of public instruction. Subsequently he had charge of public school affairs in Cleveland. In 1894 he accepted the presidency of the University of Illinois. In 1904 he was chosen commissioner of education for New York state. His elective term expired March 31, 1910, and he was reappointed by the state board of regents.

BRIG-GEN. COCHRANE PASSES AWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Brig-Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, United States marine corps, retired, who served in the Spanish-American war, in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and in the Boxer campaign in China in 1900, passed away at his home in Chester.

MODEL ROADS FOR WATERLOO
 GALT, Ont.,—Waterloo county council will use \$30,000 in model roads this season. The council has appointed M. D. Halman road superintendent.

Bookkeeping? THEN WHAT?

Ambitious bookkeepers are studying at home under our correspondence instruction to become Auditors and Public Accountants. Bookkeeping does not pay—but it is just a good start. Accountancy PAYS AND PAYS BIG! and by adding the proper training to your bookkeeping experience you will qualify for a salary several times what you are now getting.

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MUSICAL CLUB FEDERATION HAS 'PRACTICAL' DEPARTMENT

"Original and practical" are the qualities ascribed to the new department just established at the convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs held in Chicago last week by Arthur Shepherd of the New England Conservatory of Music, who had just returned from Chicago.

Mr. Shepherd says, "This department will be one of the most interesting and most beneficial branches of the federation's activity. It provides knowledge of a practical nature to the beginner, such as how to select a piano, how to make contracts, how to discriminate between the fair contract and the reverse, and most important, the department aims to open channels between the man who has already achieved and the student."

In speaking of the federation's activities, Mr. Shepherd said the organization kept in touch with all musical enterprises in the country, and that it was doing much to promote admiration and interest for music through the country.

Plans are also under way in the federation for the establishment of a \$10,000 prize given by the citizens of Los Angeles for the best opera submitted for the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 at San Francisco. This competition will not be confined to America, as was the contest established some time ago by the organization in the two years' competition for a vocal or instrumental composition, the prime object of the earlier being to stimulate the growth of music in America, and the object of the later to procure really good new opera. It will be awarded once in four years, the award in 1918 being the first.

Mr. Shepherd went to Chicago to hear

the production of his own composition which received the prize in the last contest. The composition is a tone poem entitled "The City in the Sea" and had its first performance at a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on April 23. "The City in the Sea" was the only work in the larger orchestral and choral forms submitted for the biennial competition which the judges decided worthy of performance.

MR. TAFT TRAINS YALE DEBATERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale freshmen are being coached by former President Taft for their annual triangular debate with Harvard and Princeton. The subject is: "Resolved: That cabinet officers should be given a seat and a voice in Congress."

One Yale team debates the affirmative with Harvard in New Haven, and another will uphold the negative at Princeton.

MRS. E. J. PEIRCE PASSES AWAY
 SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Emma J. Peirce of Springfield, former national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, passed away on Sunday in Jamaica Plain. She was a native of Winchester, N. H. She was the wife of Dr. E. Proctor Peirce. Mrs. Peirce held many offices the Ladies of the G. A. R. She was senior vice-president, past department president of Massachusetts in 1902 and 1903. She was made national president at the national encampment in Atlantic City in 1910. She was appointed national counselor in 1911.

STORE NEWS



JOHN SHEPARD, JR.
 President and treasurer of the Shepard Norwell Company

The Homemaking class of the Girls' Club of the Filene Cooperative Association, has closed for the season. At the closing meeting Miss McGrady of the Ellis Memorial was the speaker. Her subject was, "The Pleasures as Well as the Needs of the Family." An expression of thanks was made to Mrs. Stannard, director of the Garland School of Homemaking, for obtaining the speakers for this course. The subjects have covered a wide range this season, and next year they will be enabled to choose from this list the one which will be the most desirable for a detailed course.

A dinner will be given this evening to John Shepard, Jr., president and treasurer of the Shepard Norwell Company, at the Hotel Vendome by the department managers of the store. James V. Duffy, president of the Mutual Benefit Association, will act as toastmaster.

At the guest table with Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., will be E. E. Cole, vice-president; James V. Duffy, D. B. Strickland, assistant to the president; F. A. Webster, assistant treasurer; Frank M. Atkins, sales manager, and George Shepard. On the menu cards, which will also serve as a souvenir of the evening, appears an excellent picture of Mr. Shepard. It is expected that every department manager in the store will be present.

Robert J. Sutcliffe, formerly with Stern Brothers of New York, is located with the Jordan Marsh Company as buyer of rugs. He has made many trips through the Orient, including the localities which are of so much interest to the public at the present time, in search of rugs which he has bought for several years.

E. L. Baker, formerly assistant to R. G. Alexander, buyer of furniture for the Henry Siegel Company, has resigned to accept a position in New York.

Albert Skidmore has joined the forces of floor superintendents of the Magrane Houston Company. He was previously located with the Gilchrist Company.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

CREDIT WHERE IT'S DUE

It is not often that a schoolboy is so honest as a certain youngster in a Baltimore school, who had taken a prize for an exceptionally well-drawn map.

After the examination, the teacher, a little doubtful, took the lad aside and questioned him:

"Who helped you with this map, Henry?"
 "Nobody, ma'am."
 "Come, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?"
 "No, ma'am; he did it all," he said, candidly.—Harper's Bazar.

IN THE SPRINGTIME

We believe in housecleaning as an institution. It is the time when the resulting chaos of domestic affairs unearths the missing monkey wrench, tack hammer, life and other things that we thought were hopelessly lost and loses indefinitely our dress shirt studs, razor blades, etc., that we need now.—Detroit Free Press.

HARD WORKER, ANYWAY

"Why is that man trying to pound that post into the ground? I should think he would dig a hole first."
 "He may be trying to be a post impressionist."—Chicago Record Herald.

SOME EXTRAS NEEDED

We are ambitious, he is said, although the cost of living is high. We want to even, besides our bread, our daily pickles and our pie.—Pittsburgh Post.

KNOWS HIS SUBJECT

"That poet who wrote an ode to a bunch of daffodils and won the \$10,000 prize offered by that eastern magazine—is that all he does for a living?"
 "By no means. He is also an authority on onion culture and is a staff contributor for three agricultural journals."—St. Louis Republic.

NO PROFIT IN IT

The Agent—Then we'll consider that settled.
 The Actor—But—er—what about the contract?
 The Agent—Oh, that's all right. A verbal contract'll do.
 The Actor—Laddie, listen. The last time I had a verbal contract I drew a verbal salary!—Spokane Chronicle.

HAD TO GET THERE QUICKLY

A clergyman, who rather likes a joke, was engaged to read the service for a brother minister, and was hurrying to church a little belated. A friend, struck by his uncommon speed, asked, "Sir, why so fast?" "In order that he who runs may read," was the reply.—Siftings.

LETTING THEM KNOW

"I didn't know you were an especial admirer of the man who got elected."
 "I'm not," replied the practical politician.
 "Then why so much enthusiasm?"
 "It's the only way I can intimate to my constituents that maybe I have some influence with him."—Spokane Chronicle.



Telling of the constructive activities in the world's work, and the championship of important issues looking toward the common good, constitute the main ideals of Clean Journalism



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

as an exponent of newspaper-making of this character, is learning that the widespread appreciation of an effort to print a daily journal which reflects wholesomeness, interest and thorough grasp of public questions, is strong evidence of the general desire and demand for a paper which seeks to measure up to high ideals in journalistic standards. The clean newspaper must of necessity be as wholesome and dependable in its advertising space as it is in its news columns, and as sincere and thorough in its news report as it is in its editorial stand and expression.

The Monitor is bending every effort consistent with good judgment and wise endeavor to make this newspaper representative of the best there is in newspaper contents and features, and to merit, in proportion as it truly serves, the growing approval of thinking readers in every department of life.

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Boston Sees Exhibit of Cubist Art Works in Copley Hall

"Procession," "Figure Descending Stairs" and Other Works of New Schools on Exhibition Excite Variety of Comment

COLOR ABOVE FORM

A comprehensive exhibition of the latest European tendencies in painting and sculpture was opened today in Copley hall and will continue for three weeks.

Examples of new works, mostly by Frenchmen, Spaniards and Englishmen, fill every available wall. None of the "advanced" work by American painters is shown in Boston, owing to the limitations of space. What is presented, however, gives a vivid idea of the variety of experimentation now going on abroad in an effort to enlarge the possibilities of art expression.

The experiment would seem to follow four general tendencies, post-impressionist, symbolist, futurist and cubist.

As one steps within the door three of the four schools may be taken in with a single dazed circuit glance of the hall. The left wall is given over to Van Gogh, Gauguin and Cezanne, the post-impressionist pioneers. The stage at the end of the hall is filled with huge and gaudy works of Matisse, the "post-post-impressionist." Almost the whole right wall is taken up by 36 of Redon's symbolical paintings, and through the door of Allston hall may be seen the most puzzling canvases of the super-puzzling cubist, Picabia. This work, entitled "The Procession, Seville," looks like a pyramid of red-headed, black-backed parallelopipeds marching up a mountain top into sky laid off in blue and white cubes.

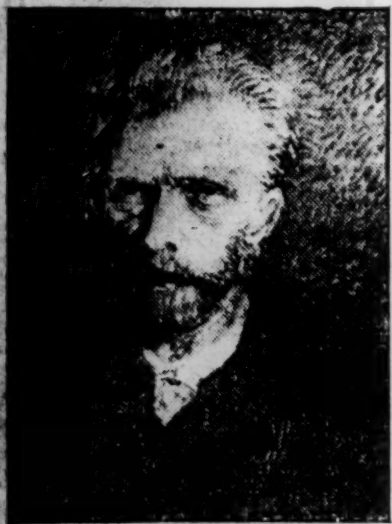
Purposes Changed

But, to proceed from the known to the unknown, it may be well to begin with Van Gogh, the painter who 20 years ago abandoned impressionism as too academic and sought to express his ideas of nature in his own way. In comparison with much of the other work on view his 18 paintings seem staid and conservative.

"Mill, Montmartre," is a center of attraction and is really charming. The hillside is painted for the sake of the many lovely patches of color made by the tiny gardens and their little dwellings. The sky is stippled with pleasantly blended blue and soft white. The whole is highly luminous as a result of the vibration of light from the peculiar brush strokes of this painter. Each patch of color is laid off in wavy parallel ridges at an angle to the line of ridges of a patch of another color. The color looks as if it came on with a flourish of the wrist.

Van Gogh saw nature laid off in accentuated curves, apparently, or at least he so painted nature. "The Big Olive Tree" is pleasantly decorative and simple in color and design. The much talked of "Ball of Arles," an early work, seems inspired by Manet, who did the

Portrait of Pioneer in Post-Impressionism Painted by Himself



VINCENT VAN GOGH

same thing in 1866. "Head and Shoulders" of a young woman, an arrangement in yellow and green, is painted with a blue-black background.

Still Life Represented

There are several fascinating still life works in very low key of color. "In the Woods" shows a thinned forest reduced to design with two persons walking in luxuriant grass filled with yellow flowers.

The self-portrait is a convincing revelation of an apparently sincere man. The color is combed into the reddish hair and beard that frame the pale, intense face. The background and shoulders are blue.

It is said that Van Gogh taught himself all he knew about painting. His works show that he learned much and that he saw nature laid out in the curious formula of curves that is seen in the early Chinese paintings but observed with accidental eyes.

Gauguin, too, was self-taught and that he was primitive by nature is evident from his half-savage pictures of the wholly savage life of the Tahiti natives. He, too, was a painter of color, ignoring values to the extent of laying off his elemental lines flatly in sharp, poster-like masses. In one of his 12 paintings are seen patches of magenta, deep blue, dark green, light green, crimson, yellow and brown. Cezanne, also primitive in his tastes, painted peasant life in a similarly half-savage manner. He is among

ORIENTAL SYMBOLISM IN EVIDENCE



Odilon Redon promotes decorative formulas

painters what Gorky is among writers, apparently. There are 13 of his works.

Matisse is represented by 13 canvases which are gorgeous in massed screaming hues, laid on like those of crude posters. This painter is said to have been a master draftsman until he began to do the huge, dislocated figures he now paints. He has declared that he tries to see form like the child of 10, unschooled in art technique. Rumor has it that he now draws with his left hand, his right having become automatically academic. To the unprejudiced his works are as ugly as meaningless cartoons.

Finish Avoided

The 36 paintings by Odilon Redon range from such highly symbolical subjects as "Two Sublimary Beings Winged Through Space," to a very commonplace crimson geranium in a red pot, such as a first year art student might practice on. He is interesting in his still life vases of flowers with hovering butterflies, and in one or two classical myths in sober mural tones of brown and sepia. All his work looks half-finished and much of it shows Chinese influence. A dozen French painters of the last decade surpass him in the symbolic paintings, in which he uses all the colors known to the palette.

Poster technique, carried to high degree, is seen in the paintings of Augustus Johns, though much of his work has a seeming crudeness of form that doubtless calls in the unappreciative chiseler for educative influence, which, according to the catalogue is the purpose of the exhibition. Color, not form or light and shade values, is to dominate the painting of the future, to judge from the paintings in Copley hall, granting the claim of these men that they have something to say.

But other elements than mere color and new formulas of form are to be found in Allston hall, which the cubists and futurists have to themselves. It seems that these very new painters are not altogether at harmony, for already there is a post-cubist movement and an advanced futurist party, with one group of each school not approving of what all other groups are doing.

Picasso, apparently, is the self-conservative leader of the futurists, and he shows his progression from the objective blue portrait "Mme. Soler," through the beginnings of cubic dissolution of "The Woman and the Pot of Mustard," to still lifes which are composed of layers of black and brown slabs, absolute symbols, the effect say, of M. Picasso's emotions when viewing objects.

At this point the progressive exhibition of painting reaches the realm of the con-

jural, which has its most enigmatic example in Duchamp's much-advertised figure of a man descending a staircase. Here, it is said, is a symbolical expression of the painter's idea of all such men descending all staircases.

Moving Picture Influence

M. Duchamp appears to have been inspired by moving pictures to attempt a representation of a complete action. Some persons profess to discover three distinct elements of a whole motion in this picture. Others can get no such idea, probably remembering its more popular title, "The Avalanche of Shingles." But M. Duchamp probably does not care. The work is marked "sold."

Jacques Villon is another representative of motion as well as mood. The moods of a young woman at the piano become elongated segments and ovals of blue, green and green, and her arms and hands, nowhere defined, may be seen to play briskly up and down the impression of a keyboard. After trying for some time to "get hold" of this work and "follow the trees" by the same painter, one has the same feeling as in childhood days after a long session with a kaleidoscope.

This art seems to bear an analogy to certain types of modern music. Perhaps we are on the eve of an era of program painting. At the first visit, at least, there seemed a delirious need for slipshooting the catalogues with blue prints or explanations of some sort. Most of those attending seemed eager to understand and learn, only to be baffled by the new symbols that abounded everywhere.

Sculpture Elemental

As for the sculpture, it appeared to reveal a primitive movement like that of Matisse. In the better pieces one recalls early Egyptian sculpture or Alaskan Indian totem pole carving. Others were unintelligibly ugly. Here again a program would help.

The private view was attended by about 100. One the whole the gathering was jolly, with here and there expressions more sorrowful than vindictive. Most of those present were artists and art patrons. Following are a few of the comments heard:

"A new language would have to be invented in order to obtain epithets appropriate for comment on these things." "They tell me that this is all vital art, and valuable as a stimulus to us." "It is an insult to art. It would be funny if it wasn't so impudent."

"The Copley Society has done a great missionary work; there isn't a sad face in the hall, except on some of the figures."

FUTURIST ARTISTS INVITE CRITICISM



Left to right—Jacques Villon, Raymond Du Champ, Marcel Du Champ

BAY STATE NEWS

MARLBORO

Two competitive entertainments will be held by the men and women members of Highland City Provincial lodge. The first by the women May 6, the second by the men June 3. Three judges will be selected to decide the question of superiority.

This committee has charge of preparations for the annual observance of Memorial day. John A. Rawlin, post G. A. R.; Commander Walter S. Goss, R. F. Hatzel; John Hogg, Charles F. Robinson, Henry K. Steward, John Cavanaugh, Thomas Bogg, William Hamilton, Frank Bean and George Spofford.

LYNNFIELD

The new social committee appointed for the Lynnfield Center Civic League includes Miss Lillian Derby, chairman; Mrs. M. J. Hasty, Mrs. Robert B. Hawley, Mrs. Charles Robinson, John Head, Mrs. Lyman B. Taylor, Mrs. George Greaver, Mrs. John Bartlett, Mrs. Franklin W. Freeman, Mrs. William Northrup, Mrs. Marcello Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles McCarthy and Mrs. Charles Powell.

The Girls Country Club is planning a May festival and concert for May 18.

WEYMOUTH

The Old Colony Club has elected: President, Mrs. Christopher Sinnett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Bauer, Miss Marion Tirrell; recording secretary, Mrs. William Wagner; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence K. Howe; treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Gay; directors, Miss Anna Kennedy, Mrs. Harrison Cole, Mrs. William Fetter, Mrs. Elmer Thayer and Mrs. Charles Brown; custodian, Mrs. Leonard Hicknell; auditors, Miss Helen Rockwood and Mrs. Henry S. Stowers.

CHELSEA

George W. Panniman will give a lecture on Switzerland and Italy, illustrated with the stereopticon, in the vestry of the Baptist church this evening.

A reception will be tendered this evening at the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church to the Rev. A. L. Howe, who was returned to the church for the coming year at the recent conference, and Mrs. Howe, by the Ladies Aid Society and the official board of the church.

STONEHAM

New officers elected by the Woman's Club are: President, Mrs. Ella A. Hickey; vice-presidents, Mrs. Nellie L. Patch, Mrs. Ada L. Webster; recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie M. Coughlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen L. Fryer; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie A. Berry; directors, Mrs. Bertha T. Wilson, Mrs. Carrie A. Hamlin, Mrs. Clara L. Bink, Mrs. Maude S. Hildes, Mrs. Leonard L. Trombetta, Mrs. Bertha O. Bailey.

EAST LEXINGTON

The ladies of this place have formed the Fulton Study Club for the study of religious and other subjects. Miss Pearl Wright has been elected president, and other officers are: Vice-president, Miss Mattie K. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Miss Thelma Phillips. The club will hold a business and social meeting the first Wednesday in each month at the homes of the various members.

WINCHESTER

Alterations to the town hall are to be made by the selectmen. Clockrooms, ladies' parlors and anterooms are to be constructed.

A conference is to be held between town officials and officials of the Boston & Maine railroad relative to the construction of a foot passageway underground at the Boston & Maine tracks in Winchester square.

MAYNARD

Miss Ruth Smith has been named valedictorian of the graduating class at the Maynard high school, having received the highest scholarship during the four years in high school. Miss May Parkin is the salutatorian.

A concert will be given in Cooperative hall Wednesday evening by the members of the Maynard brass band.

MIDDLEBORO

The Middleboro Industrial Association has purchased the 25-acre tract of land on the west side of the railroad track, near the railroad station for improvement.

Arbutus lodge, K. of P., will visit Manomet lodge of Bourne next Wednesday evening.

MALDEN

Clean-up week ended today. The work, which was carried on by a committee composed of the presidents of the Women's Clubs and the Teachers Club, had 1826 two-horse loads of material collected during the eight days of the campaign.

CONCORD

Members of the Concord lodge of Odd Fellows and the Willow Rebekah lodge will observe the ninety-fourth anniversary of Odd Fellowship with a joint supper and entertainment in Assembly hall, Wednesday evening.

HANOVER

There is a prospect that the annual field day of the boy scouts of this section of the state will be held in this town this summer. Officials of the scouts have been in town recently looking up suitable sites for the establishment of the camp.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Social Circle of the North Baptist church hold a guests' night in the vestry this evening.

MONITOR CARRIER BOYS SPREAD CLEAN JOURNALISM IDEAS IN MINNEAPOLIS



Group of busy youngsters who distribute The Christian Science Monitor in western city

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Since the daily distribution of The Christian Science Monitor in Minneapolis and immediate vicinity began, the carrier boys have realized the importance of their work, not only in facilitating receipt by readers of this international publication, but because each young man becomes thereby an exponent of clean journalism.

The Monitor carriers are chosen from

among the members of the Sunday school. Regular routes are allotted and the scope of the distribution is constantly broadening. The young carriers use the street cars, ride on their wheels or walk from street to street, according to the distances to be covered. Each carrier is equipped with a neat canvas bag and instructions are that copies of the papers to be delivered must be clean, just as

the contents of the newspaper are designed to be clean.

Once a month the carriers meet with the Monitor committee, and at this regular business meeting reports are heard and a talk is given by some committee member as to what will best promote the work of the Monitor. The accompanying photograph shows a group of the carriers in front of the Second church at Second avenue, S and Eleventh streets.

MELROSE PUPILS WILL SHAKE HANDS WITH PRESIDENT

Thirty-five pupils, members of the graduating class of Melrose high school, left Friday night for New York and Washington, where they are to shake hands with President Wilson, visit the public buildings and pass the spring process. The party is in charge of Principal Lorne B. Hulsman and Miss Marion Chabourne of the faculty.

President Fred Moore of the senior class will have charge of the pupils, and he has made the arrangements for the pupils while on the trip.

Arrangements have been made through Senator Lodge and Congressman F. S. Dietrick for a brief interview with President Wilson at the White House next Wednesday morning, the remainder of the time being passed in visiting public buildings and places of historic interest. They will leave Washington Thursday afternoon.

Those in the party are Principal Hulsman, Miss Chabourne, President Fred Moore, Edward Beard, Nathaniel Brady, Earl Bean, Brooks Brown, Caron C. Cochran, Malcolm Eales, Maurice Holmes, Clarence Holt, James Huskie, Kenneth Jones, Harold Lawrence, Harold Peabody, Nelson Sanford, Ralph Scott, Otto Sharpe, Guy Stantial, Carleton Stearns, Frederick Stearns, Edwin Walker, Ronald Wildes and the Misses Ethel Cross, Esther Fleming, Ruth Hawley, Carla Kemerson, Edith Kingston, Edna Lamprey, Ruth Perkins, Katherine Rand, Miriam Segal, Sarah Smith, Agnes Swinn, Mildred Tyler, Hazel Warren and Mildred White.

MATHEMATICIANS TO HOLD MEETING

Harry B. Marsh of the Technical high school, Springfield, will open the spring meeting of the Association of Mathematics Teachers in New England to be held at the Walker building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May 3, with a discussion on "Originals in Geometry." Others who will speak are A. Harry Wheeler, English high school, Worcester, "Certain Classroom Devices in Algebra;" Bertram C. Richardson, English high school, Boston, "A Method of Extracting the Square Root of Numbers;" Prof. L. M. Passano, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Efficiency vs. the Individual;" Frederick W. Gentleman, Mechanic Arts high school, Boston, "Mathematics for Technical and Manual Training High Schools."

Flagg, Richard Barrows and E. H. Flagg.

The extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, which is fostering the dairy association movement in the state, reports that the stock judging contests instituted at the county fairs last fall are to be continued this year. Already a large number of fairs have arranged for these contests and many more boys are entering than last year. The prizes offered by the local fairs are liberal enough to attract at least local attention and the fact that the winners have an opportunity to go to Brockton and there compete for \$200 in scholarships at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has attracted many boys who are interested in live stock.

COWS TO BE TESTED AND MILK COST FIGURED FOR DAIRYMEN

LITTLETON, Mass.—With 22 members owning among them 350 head of dairy cattle, the Littleton Dairy Improvement Association, which has just been organized, starts work the first of May having J. F. Zappey as official tester. The plan of the association is to gather information for the members, ascertaining the cost of producing milk and the profit and loss on individual cows. It is expected that other associations will be formed throughout the state as soon as men are available to act as testers. The association at its organization meeting chose officers as follows: President, J. H. D. Whitcomb; vice-president, Walter H. Titcomb; secretary and treasurer, Henry J. Cooper; directors, George F. Stone, E. H. Priest, C. V.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Further steps to organize a neighborhood club for cooperative buying will be taken tonight at the meeting of the South Bay Neighborhood Association at South Bay Union, 636 Harrison avenue.

The exhibit showing the difference in price of groceries bought at wholesale and retail will still be on display, and after it has been explained the names of those who wish to join the buyers' club will be taken. Councilor John J. Attridge is president of the association.

On Tuesday evening the Six Jolly Sisters will present "Little Women" at the union, and on Friday evening the Calumet Club will present "The Lady from Oklahoma."

On Thursday evening the young people of Hale house will hold a dancing assembly at Parker Memorial. On Friday evening, at the same place, the annual exhibit of the house will be held. Work from the industrial classes will be shown, and there will be an exhibit of fancy dancing and of some of the gymnasium activities. Regular class work is to be resumed Wednesday and will continue to the middle of May.

Yesterday afternoon the Students Club of Denison house, 93 Tyler street, heard an illustrated lecture on "Italy" by Miss Adelaide Pearson, and the Travel Club had the same pleasure in the evening. A meeting of the Circlo Italo-Americano is to be held at the house Friday evening.

The neighborhood reception held at the house last Thursday evening was a notable success. About 400 attended and were shown the work done in the children's classes as well as many fine specimens of Italian and Syrian arts and crafts done by the women of the neighborhood. Entertainment was furnished by a group of girls from the Weston school, and there was also an exhibit of folk dancing. Other features of the week were two boys' parties and a play given by a club of little girls.

Preparations are being made by Cot-

tage Place Neighborhood house, 1649 Columbus avenue, for the annual exhibit on the afternoon of May 6, and for the maypole party to be given in cooperation with Ruggles street neighborhood house at Elmwood gymnasium on May 9.

The Children's Dramatic Club of the Ruggles street neighborhood house is to give a flower play, "The Enchanted Garden," at the house Thursday afternoon for parents and friends, and on Friday evening for the Story Telling Club, Tuesday evening one of the older girls' cooking classes will give a party for its young men friends.

The words of "Dick the Dreamer," the comic opera which is to be given in the Boston Opera house on the evening of May 8 and the afternoon of May 10 for the benefit of the Francis E. Willard settlement, were written by Mrs. C. D. Knowlton, and the music by Mrs. J. W. Courtney. The opera is based on the story of Dick Whittington. Tickets may be obtained at the settlement, 44 Chambers street, at the Assembly Club and at Herricks.

The Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollister, dean of Tufts College; Mrs. Frederick T. Lord of the Women's Municipal League, and other well-known Boston people were among the speakers at the reception given in honor of Mrs. Hannah C. Smith by the councilors and residents of Robert Gould Shaw house last Saturday evening in the rooms of the settlement.

The fair held by the Mothers Club on Wednesday afternoon to raise money for furnishing a room in the Daytona Industrial School, Florida, was so successful that the proceeds amounted to \$40 more than the sum which had been promised.

On Thursday afternoon at the house there is to be a meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement League to plan for a systematic cleaning up of the streets and alleys of the district.

Under the auspices of the Mazzini and Enterprise Clubs of the civic service house the final production of the opera "Pinafore" will be given at St. Mary's hall on Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS OF ESSEX COUNTY TO CONVENE

LYNN, Mass.—On Thursday, May 8, the Southern Essex district Sunday school convention will be held at St. Pauls church, Lynn. George C. Melville of Swampscott is president of the dis-

trict and Miss May Malvern of Lynn is secretary.

The exercises open at 2:30 o'clock with a devotional meeting in charge of the Rev. Lynn V. Farnsworth of Saugus. A program of addresses will begin at three o'clock, comprising "Why," by Mrs. L. E. Ware of Worcester; "How," by Miss Katherine C. Bourne; "Teacher Training," by Miss Lucy M. Gardner of Salem; and "Four Essentials in Sunday School Work," by Hamilton S. Conant, general secretary Massachusetts Sunday School Association of Boston.

At 6:15 o'clock there will be a supper at which the speakers will be Arthur F. Moody, the Rev. George E. Heath, Ernest S. Butler and Thomas E. P. Wilson. The evening devotional exercises at 7:30 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. Donald H. Gerriell, pastor of the St. Pauls church. There will be addresses by Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston University, and Dr. L. J. Birney, dean of the school of theology, Boston University.

WEBSTER

The King's Daughters meet this evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Kinsmaker, Prospect street.

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WM. TEAL, Mgr.
41 South Platte St.

MILINERY
CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in Exclusive Millinery. Phone 2516. 102 East Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
THE FISCHER SCHOOL OF MUSIC
A School of High Ideals and Musical Achievement

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC.
C. F. WEBSTER, Real Estate, Insurance, Loans, etc. Rentals and Loans. Lobby Baker Bldg. Phone 197.

SHOES
\$5.00 YOU CAN'T PAY MORE \$5.00
FODEL BOOT SHOP, Walla Walla, Wash.

STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY
THE BOOK NOOK
Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and Retail.

STATIONERY AND TOILET ARTICLES
PLATT'S
Fine Stationery and Toilet Articles 61 E. Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
ROGERS & GRAHAM, Painting and Paperhanging, Wall Paper, Paints, Varnishes, Glass, etc. Phone 158.

CENTRAL WESTERN

PIANO TUNING
ALBERT S. JOHNSON, Expert Piano Tuner—Salesman for high grade pianos. 2253 Vine St., Phone 3021.

PRINTING
THE UNION PRINTING CO.
General Commercial Printers. Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa St.

SHOE REPAIRING
EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY—"Yellow Front." M. J. LAWLOCK, Prop. Work called for and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 8453. 1527 Champa St.

TAILORS
NATHAN BROS.
201-204 Colorado Building. Denver, Colo.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.
J. L. FRANKUM, contractor for cement and concrete work; sidewalk a specialty. Phone 162-1463 Walla Walla.

COAL AND WOOD
ARTHUR C. THOMPSON
WOOD AND COAL

DAIRY
VALLEY DAIRY
Stands for Pure and Wholesome COYLE BROS., Props.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES
A. M. JENSEN CO.
DRY GOODS, SHOES, WEAVING APPAREL

DYEING AND PRESSING
STEAM DYE WORKS, 16 North Second St. Phone 718. Clothing Cleaned and Pressed. Hats Reblocked.

ELECTRICIANS
FRINZ ELECTRICAL COMPANY—House wiring and repair work. Everything electrical. 104 E. Alder St. Phone 1962.

FLOUR
ISAACS' MILLS
Wheat meal and Graham flours and Sun-flour (patent), at your grocers.

GROCERIES
MALCOLM MCLEAN GROCERY CO.
Fancy and Staple Groceries, Crockery, Graniteware and Notions

HARNESS SHOP
DEAN'S HARNESS SHOP
Harness and Saddlery. Repairing of all kinds. 218 W. Main St.

HOTELS
THE GROVE
A Home Hotel 104 N. 3rd. Phone 69

JEWELER
K. FALKENBERG
Diamonds, Watches, Cross and Crown Pins, etc. 42 East Main St.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A BOY WANTED (15-18); neat, clean, quick, and of good habits; salary \$5.00 per week; good opportunity for advancement; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

A YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the wholesale grocery business; must be good plain writer and correct at figures; one who has addition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$3.00; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

A YOUNG MAN (16-18) for general work in an insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; salary \$5.00 per week; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

COAT MAKER, experienced, wanted immediately; steady position; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (job work), at Newton; salary \$10.00 per week; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted for large camp; camp opens July 5; references required; J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

LABORER, experienced, wanted; call to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

MACHINIST, Bench and setting up; to GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

MACHINIST—First-class machinists wanted on gas engine work; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

PORTER, for a country hotel; absolutely temperate; good middle-aged man preferred; send references; J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

PRINTER, capable young man as compositor and pressman in the printing department of envelope factory; address J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted for clock and suit department; also salesman for domestic department; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

UPHOLSTERY MAN wanted, experienced, familiar with drapery; must be able to estimate on work; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Grocery clerk for order room, store work; must be good plain writer; name good references; 20 to 25 years; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—First-class experienced Harris automatic printer; must be able to charge of two E. I. Harris automatic presses; steady work; The C. J. FOX CO., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Grocery clerk for order room, store work; must be good plain writer; name good references; 20 to 25 years; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady for housework; one that can go home nights; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Strong woman to do general housework on a farm; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—General housework—maid; must be good plain cook, available disposition; no washing; one who would like to go to Maine; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general work in a country home; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Colored woman to go to the seashore for July and August; references required; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—At once, single man for general farm work; S. B. GODDARD, Grafton, Mass.

WANTED—Young man, experienced cabinet maker for factory work; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted to work in good home in Everett, Mass.; CLAFF, Room 301, 402 Boylston St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A woman who will give willing service in return for a good home, good treatment and good wages; can do all the work; place \$5.00 per week; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; no washing; no ironing; good wages to the right one; for appointment call on Mrs. SHERMAN, 1734 Huntington Ave., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; no washing; no ironing; good wages to the right one; for appointment call on Mrs. SHERMAN, 1734 Huntington Ave., Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted; no washing; no ironing; good wages to the right one; for appointment call on Mrs. SHERMAN, 1734 Huntington Ave., Boston.

GIRL OR WOMAN to help take care of children and with light housework; good wages; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for beach for summer with private family; no cooking; must be good plain writer; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

MAID wanted, experienced, for general housework in family of 4; excellent position; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to be generally helpful; one fond of children; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to go to New York for child 2 years old; assist with housework; call on Monday; address Mrs. F. T. BUTLER, 851 Beacon St., Boston.

PROTESTANT MAID wanted for light housework; good plain cook in family of 2 adults and 1 child; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN, experienced in general housework; wanted; good references required; call between 10 and 12 a. m.; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTED—Willing to help with housework in exchange for board; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

SALVAGE WORKER—Two bright, experienced women; French speaking preferred; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

TWO MAIDS wanted, cook and second maid; no washing; no ironing; good wages; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady for housework; one that can go home nights; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN desires position as confidential man or in office; bookkeeper; knowledge of advertising; can run typewriter; FRANK HILL, 402 Lambert St., Boston.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN with 16 years' experience in care of lawns and gardens desires work near Concord; W. B. ALLIS, Box 304, Wrentham, Mass.

AI CHAFFEUR, 14 years' factory and driving, do any and all repairing, best of references; from F. J. STEVENS, 208 St. Germain St., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or experienced stock and order clerk; residence Roxbury, age 19, single, can speak German and English; high school graduate; good penman; can furnish best of references; \$7 to start; mention 9091; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ATTORNEY, young, graduate of Harvard law school, desires position as secretary or with corporation as confidential clerk; address J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

AT TO REPAIR MAN, residence Milton, age 30, married; 20 years' experience; can furnish best of references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

AT TO REPAIR MAN, residence Milton, age 30, married; 20 years' experience; can furnish best of references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, residence Cambridge; good references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER or confidential clerk, residence Wellesley; 60; married; 15 years' experience; will go anywhere; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CAN LABELER or assistant cashier, residence Roxbury; 25; single; first-class references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CARTER, houseman, janitor or general work; residence Stoneham; age 35; single; will go anywhere; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CARPENTER, 43, wants position as foreman or superintendent; 20 years' experience; good references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAFFEUR, young colored man, would like a position to drive for private family or on truck; good references; strictly temperate; no washing; no ironing; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAFFEUR, colored young man (24) would like position in private family or on light truck; can furnish good references; experience on several cars; HARRY GAMBLE, 181 North St., Boston.

CHAFFEUR, colored young man (22) married, would like position in private family or on light truck; good references and steady work; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAFFEUR—Young man wants position with private family, truck or garage; have driven over 35,000 miles; first-class references; 2 years' experience; drive and repair any make of car; first-class references; honest and of good habits; PAUL H. WOOD, 402 Lambert St., Boston.

CHEP, residence Boston, age 36, married; \$20.00 good reference and experience; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHEP, small club house or hotel at summer resort; residence Cambridge; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHEMIST, registered, or salesman, teller, collator, good; good references; first-class reference and experience; mention 8698; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COACHMAN, chauffeur, generally useful; married; 30; wishes country position with good references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COACHMAN, chauffeur, generally useful; married; 30; wishes country position with good references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COLLECTOR, retail salesman, or office assistant; residence Cambridge; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (25), with experience in social research, desires position in social work, tutoring or secretarial work; address THAYER EATON, 32 West St., Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (25), with experience in social research, desires position in social work, tutoring or secretarial work; address THAYER EATON, 32 West St., Boston.

COLORED MAN wants work cleaning windows, heating carpets, and house cleaning; \$2.00 per hour; \$5.00 per week; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

COMPANION, American young man (24) would like position as companion with gentleman; A. C. credentials, education and references; \$10 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN (housework preferred), residence Cambridge; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, 21, man, residence Cambridge; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FARMER, experienced old style, and agricultural college system, wants position as foreman or manager; all on fruits, hogs, poultry and dairy; \$20.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM HELPER or work on gentleman's place; residence Milton; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FIREMAN or wood worker, residence Lawrence; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FURNITURE FINISHER, or waiter in restaurant; residence Boston; age 26, single; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GARDENER wants position in private family; 3 years in last place; willing and obliging; A. MALCOLM, 84 Montague St., Boston.

HEAD WAITER (summer resorts), or hotel waiter; residence Boston; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOISTING ENGINEER, residence Malden; age 45, single; will go anywhere; 4 years in last employer; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOTEL CLERK, residence Cambridge; age 21, single; will go anywhere; good penman; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOTEL CLERK, residence Cambridge; age 21, single; will go anywhere; good penman; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

INSTRUMENT MAKER, clock work, residence Dorchester; 35; single; first-class references; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

JANITOR or watchman, residence Boston; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

JANITOR, experienced, very capable; would take charge of any large apartment or office building; can do plumbing and all other repairs; best of references; Address B. Williams, 22 Harvard St., Boston.

JANITOR or rough carpenter, residence Everett; age 39, married; 5 years in last employer; can furnish best of references; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LETTERER or tracer, residence Dorchester; age 21, single, high school graduate; good penman; first-class references; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LETTERER and monogram engraver on jewelry and silver, residence city, age 32; can speak French and English; 10 years' experience in France; 2 years in U. S.; first-class references; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINE DRILLER (steam), residence Boston; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PORTER, junior (25), wants position anywhere; good references; WILLIAM JACKSON, 27 Camden St., Boston.

POSITION DESIRED as attendant or companion to elderly gentleman by experienced man; highest references; apply to J. H. DAVIS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

RETAIL furniture salesman wants position, cash or credit; 15 years' experience; residence Boston; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

RETAIL GROCERY CLERK of 10 years' experience, inside work, desires position; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

REPAIR MAN, on all makes sewing machines; also lunch machinist; residence Dorchester; age 34, married; will go anywhere; 15 years with sewing machine company; A. J. ROBERTS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

RODMAN, with some experience in helping, would like good opening anywhere; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ROUGH CARPENTER, residence Alton; age 20; single; will go anywhere; first-class references; \$10.00 to start; mention 9172; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SALAD MAN, oyster man; residence Boston; age 38; married; 5 years with last employer; A. J. ROBERTS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

SALESMAN, collector, residence Dorchester; age 27, married; A. J. ROBERTS, 100 Summer St., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Position with elderly lady wanted by refined American woman, good reader, references. Address MISS THOMPSON, Box 165, Manchester, Conn.

DAY WORK wanted Mrs. A. M. LANE, 75 Phillips st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK of every kind wanted by colored woman, neat, good references. FLORENCE WATKINS, 10 Northampton st., Boston.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, residence Malden, 40 good penman, 10 years experience, references, \$15; would start for less if chance for advancement; mention 915. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

THESEMAKER, experienced, would like engagements at \$2 per day, can give good references. Address E. E. YATES, 125 W. 1st st., Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED GIRL, with good references, would like house cleaning by the day or first of apartments. MISS E. SMITH, 65 Sterling st., Boston, Mass.

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes work to take out by dozen or piecework; shirt waists a specialty. MISS M. WATSON, 28 Sterling st., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by colored woman with small child; experienced, good references. Address J. JONES, 223 W. Newton st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK position, or accompanying wanted; thoroughly experienced, good references. Address J. JONES, 223 W. Newton st., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (executive work) meeting the public, residence Philadelphia, 21 high school graduate, good penman; \$8.50; mention 915. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

GOVERNOR—Young American woman desires position with young children; will teach music. Address Stephen S. Townsend, 92 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

HONEST, RELIABLE, colored lady wants light housework or would care for children; would go to anywhere if wanted. Please call or write, MISS DICK YOUNG, 30 Griggs st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position at once where daughter who works part time could help; highest references, plain cooking. MRS. EASTWOOD, 60 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position. MISS E. A. CHASE, 5 Howard st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wants position in plain family or not more than \$3.00 per week. Address Mrs. ESTHER IRWIN, 10 Myrtle st., Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, hotel for summer, lodging house, private family; companion to elderly lady; would like position of trust. E. M. WALKINS, 10 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted, small, refined family on sewing. KATHLEEN M. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by the day or hour; reliable Scotch woman; best of references. MRS. JOHN McBRIDGE, 30 Shattuck st., Boston.

IRONING AND CLEANING by the day wanted by woman with good references. Address Mrs. ANNA S. JACKSON, Station A, Boston.

LADY having thorough knowledge of institutions and wide experience with children desires position as governess, either institutional or private. MISS V. L. PARKER, Shelburne rd., Burlington, Vt., home box.

LADY MAID, residence city, age 28, single; can speak French, Italian and English; first class references, experience and education; \$35 month, board and room. Mention 914. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

LADY MAID, English-Protestant, wants position out of town; understands sewing, hairdressing, and general housework. BETH HOLROYD, 10 Prospect st., Brookline, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by day; \$1.75 and fare. MRS. ALBERT BREWER, 179 Northampton st., Boston.

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MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN would like position as matron, mornings, or apartments to elderly ladies. Address Mrs. E. LIGHTBOWN, 104 Kendall st., Boston.

MIDDLE AGED LADY (Protestant) would like position as attendant to elderly person near Boston. Address MISS E. HALL, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

MOTHERS HELPER wants position in vicinity of Boston or in country. MARY E. HARRISON, 25 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL wants morning or afternoon work or care of children, full or write LILLIAN YOUNG, 30 Griggs st., Cambridge, Mass.

NEAT YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like light housework, waiting, chambermaid, etc.; to go home nights; address EVELYN CLARK, 66 Reed st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, assistant bookkeeper, residence Roxbury, 21 high school graduate, first class reference and experience; \$18; mention 920. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

OFFICE WORK, residence Cambridge, 22; married, good penman, and experience; \$8. Mention 928. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

PIANIST, young woman, with experience, would like a position at a summer resort; would play with orchestra or alone. MISS MABEL, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

PIANO PLAYER, cashier, or seamstress, residence Boston, 27; single; first class references and experience; \$15. Mention 924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

POSITION wanted by teacher as traveling companion or governess to go abroad. ANNA R. ORTWILER, 1400 Maple st., Evanston, Ill.

POSITION as caretaker of residence for summer months, or as companion to elderly lady; family would like correspondence solicited. MRS. J. ELIZABETH BAILL, Brookline, Mass.

POSITION wanted, to do housework in family of two, with no washing, or as companion to elderly lady; American Protestant. Address M. M. BERRY, 94 Lexington st., East Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION WANTED by a d. bookkeeper and stenographer, to take charge of office, references, address Mrs. L. A. RABBIT, 100 W. 1st st., Boston, Mass.

PROOFREADER, compositor and general office work; residence West Somerville, 27; will go anywhere in Massachusetts; first class experience and education; \$12.50; mention 915. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02 2960.

PROTESTANT WOMAN with little girl wants position as housekeeper for adults. MISS E. JONES, 223 W. Newton st., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wants position; companion to elderly lady; would like position of trust. E. M. WALKINS, 10 Tremont st., Boston.

REFINED WOMAN desires position as companion to elderly lady; would like position of trust. E. M. WALKINS, 10 Tremont st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position at housework; home nights; references. Address AMELIA RABBIT, 100 W. 1st st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as maid or companion to elderly lady; references, address MISS E. CHRISTIE, 28 Allison st., Allston, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN would like morning work or office work. Apply to D. B. Bates, 125 W. 1st st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position as stenographer; experienced; salary \$1 week. Boston or Cambridge preferred. MISS S. LEVERING, 9 De Wolf st., Cambridge, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN (22) desires position anywhere with opportunity to advance; references, address EDWARD S. DOWNS, 312 West 20th st., New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, graduate of technical school, good penman and designer, would like to locate in New York. Address R. DAVIS, 100 W. 1st st., New York.

BOY (16), bright, wishes position at anything where there is an opportunity for advancement. CHARLES DESMO, 222 Lafayette st., New York.

CARPENTER AND MILLWRIGHT wishes steady situation; not afraid of work. BARNES STEVENS, 2340 N. Muttler st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (19, white) desires position as chauffeur or family driver; references, address SAMUEL KESSLER, 126 Kostelouski st., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR—German (36), married, wants position; careful driver; own repairs; references, 2 years in last place. CHARLES, 27 Ashburton av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private car; experienced, on high-grade car; own repairs; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, 4 years' experience, desires position private car; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), long experience, desires position; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires position; extensive experience in civil engineering; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRIVER, good teamster, single or double, references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER is open for an engagement; specialty, underground construction; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wants position in office or general business; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED MAN desires position with clothing house; capable of taking charge of cutting department; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN who has had charge of unskilled labor in building, desires position; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN CARPENTER, practical mechanic, open for engagements; can handle any kind of building; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER wants position on gentleman's country place; experienced; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER wants position on gentleman's country place; experienced; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, 41, married, wishes position as bookkeeper, confidential man, secretary, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANIC, lock expert, bicycle builder, electrician, gunsmith and gasoline engineer, desires position on Atlantic coast; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY SALESMAN—Young man (21) desires position with reputable concern; extensive experience in military supplies; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANIST—Good sight reader; orchestra experience. CHARLES COOPER, 119 Deane st., New York.

SALES AGENT—Single (33), capable of managing office; eight years as office executive; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced sales and business manager (26), Christian, desires position in New York; references, address J. CLARNDON, 12 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MILITIA · A FEATURE

TECH GRADUATE TO GO TO ARCTIC

Army Orders

Wednesday for an inspection of the southern navy yards. At New Orleans, he passes today. He next goes to Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal and Char-

EDUCATION^{AL}

HOTELS

EDUCATIONAL

HOTELS


WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS Furs Repaired and Remodeled at Special Summer Prices. **KLEIN & WORTERS, Furriers, 296 Baylston St., Boston** Tel. 2540 Back Bay

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

line of tools, an observation glass and a handsome hose. Pump, which insures a greater

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS:



line of tools, an observation glass and a handsome hose.

Figure 1, which insures a greater

HOTELS

EDITORIAL COMMENT
REAL ESTATE
RECEIVED BY WILL (Can't remember)

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The private car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passes through Boston tonight over the Mellen lines en route from Prides Crossing to

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

ambo switch engines for service on heavy
equipment between South station and
storage yards.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TO INCREASE PLANT

Falmouth and St. Paul

Summer Property

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASANT ROOM for young man
refinement; real home; no other roomer
phone, electric light; can be seen after

McMahon & Jaques

Increase Your Poultry Profits

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the

Your order should reach us as soon as possible.
 No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

CITY PLANNERS SEEK TO ELEVATE MUNICIPAL WORK

grantor was Mary C. Barney. Sarah J. w

James Bryce, Lawrence Godkin of 36

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at S
be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is for

was 336 miles south of Scotland Lightship
at 7 p m Sunday.

ernment of that country.

James Bryce, Lawrence Godkin of 36

handise for the U. S. postal agent at Shangrai or Japanese parcel post agent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Philippines	Nippon Maru....	San Fran., May 1
Honolulu.....	San Fran., May 1	
Japan, Korea and the Philippines..	Panama Maru...	Tacoma, May 1

Freight for merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

10

Operations of the Railroads and Industries

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY UNDER PROPOSED NEW TARIFF

Although New Schedule Is Considered Drastic by New England Manufacturers They Admit It Is an Improvement over the Old Underwood Bill

The one question uppermost in the minds of woolen share investors naturally centers just now upon the future of the woolen and worsted industry, under the proposed Wilson-Underwood revision of schedule K. Wool interests say that the new woolen tariff bill, drastic as it undoubtedly is, is far and away ahead of the old Underwood bill.

The Underwood bill provided 20 per cent protection on raw wool and from 30 to 35 per cent protection above this for goods. The new bill, however, provides free raw wool and 35 per cent protection for goods. As there is an admitted advantage to the manufacturers through free wool, it is safe to add at least 4 per cent for this advantage, thereby bringing the net protection under the new tariff up to 40 per cent, or an increase of about 7 1/2 per cent over the average protection of 32 1/2 per cent of the old Underwood bill.

Despite this improvement over the Underwood bill, however, it is the opinion of the woolen and worsted manufacturers of New England that at least 50 per cent protection, or 10 per cent more than has yet been granted, is needed if the industry is to be properly protected. Without going into details it is said by manufacturers that 10 per cent additional protection on yarns and 10 per cent more upon cloth would just give New England manufacturers a fair show with Europe.

Incidental to the recurrence of tariff agitation and the prospective passage of the new tariff bill there has been of course a considerable falling off in the business of American Woolen, although

the reduction is not so large as is popularly supposed. The American Woolen large mills are running on reduced schedules and it is barely possible that the big company would find it more economical to close down some of its smaller plants except for the depreciation and other expenses incidental to idle machinery.

The prime cause of the halt in American Woolen orders which were forging ahead so remarkably at the opening of the year, is undoubtedly the prolonged garment workers' strikes in New York and Boston, which have led to heavy cancellations from certain quarters of the clothing trade. It seems to be a fact that cancellations in the men's wear trade are larger than in most lines.

It is understood to be American woolen policy, however, to provide for possible cancellations by selling beyond capacity so that allowing for cancellations it still can have its mills sold close up to capacity. It is this unique selling policy that saves American Woolen in times like the present by preventing heavy losses through unforeseen cancellations.

American Woolen directors meet for dividend action about the middle of June. The regular dividend will be paid and it will continue to be paid until the clouds hang many degrees lower than at present. American Woolen in only one year has failed to earn its dividend and in times of need can readily have recourse to its surplus. It is at least worthy of note that the preferred stock fails to break through \$78, despite the wave of investment liquidation that has burst upon all New England investments.

WESTERN MARYLAND NEARLY READY FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC

NEW YORK—The new Western Maryland management, which took hold of the property the latter part of 1912, has been struggling through the mire and has about extricated itself and the road. By July 1 past omnibus and commissions will be rectified. The company will then have bridges strong enough to carry its heavy power, enough classification yards to handle the large increase in traffic which is expected to flow over the new extension to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie at Connellsville and terminals and elevator facilities at tidewater large enough to take care of all the business which may appear.

Everything in the way of physical needs to measure up to through trunk line requirements has recently been provided, or will be in the next two months. When business begins to move over this new route, about July 1 next, Western Maryland will be ready for it. Officials estimate that 500 carsloads daily moving over this new extension will return enough over cost of handling to pay the entire interest charges on the property, including both the old and the new mileage.

New York Central officials predict that 500 carsloads will be a drop in the bucket to the total traffic which will eventually move over this new seaboard outlet when the Western Maryland shows it can move the business on competitive schedules. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie could now turn 700 carsloads a day over to the

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S PLAN FOR ABSORBING OTHER ROADS

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads are frequently alluded to as among the few "bad investments" of the late J. P. Morgan. But Baltimore & Ohio will ultimately be saddled with payment for the controlling interests in both these roads and the Morgan firm will at least be in part reimbursed.

Under terms of an agreement effective July 1, 1909, Baltimore & Ohio in 1916 will pay for its control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. The 60,000 shares of stock cost the Morgan firm \$165 per share, a total of \$9,900,000, and Baltimore & Ohio has the option of either paying that figure or leaving the price to be determined by arbitration.

Since Baltimore & Ohio assumed control in 1909, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has not earned fixed charges in a single year. The wisdom of the investment has therefore been a mooted question. Deficit after deficit in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was \$720,263. Although this showing has been somewhat improved upon in the two subsequent years, deficit after deficit in 1911 was \$661,046 and in 1912 \$617,887. There was on June 30, last, a total profit and loss deficit of nearly \$23,000,000. This is in part accounted for by the fact that in February, 1911, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton disposed of the \$11,000,000 (par value) of the common stock of the Pere Marquette. Loss sustained on this investment, amounting to \$11,220,000, was charged to profit and loss account. The block of 110,000 shares was purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co. at \$23 per share, or a total of \$2,530,000, giving the firm controlling interest in that road.

In addition to the agreement to pay for stock of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

in 1916, Baltimore & Ohio is obliged either to purchase at \$85 or guarantee \$20,000,000 of the company's general mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1939. At the time the agreement was made in 1909 a plan was effected for adjustment of future interest charges, payment or adjustment of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's floating debt and providing approximately \$7,000,000 for improvements and working capital. Under the plan Baltimore & Ohio guarantees \$12,500,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds and \$11,557,000 of that company's 4 per cent notes.

In a somewhat similar manner, it has recently been learned, Baltimore & Ohio under terms of an agreement will take over controlling stock in the Pere Marquette at a price not less than that paid in 1911 by the Morgan firm, namely, \$23 a share, and not more than par. The exact price in case of disagreement will be settled by arbitration.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60 1/2c, up 1/2c; Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Discount 3 1/2 per cent, unchanged.

JOPLIN & PITTSBURGH
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The public service commission has issued an order permitting the Joplin & Pittsburgh Railway Company to issue \$1,050,000 in refunding bonds.

SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady, April 28, 9d., May 28, 9 1/2d., August 10c.

A BIG DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS OF CEMENT CO.

Largest British Producer Handicapped by Labor Difficulties Is Doing Heavy Business Now at Higher Prices

LAST YEAR'S RECORD

(By Our Financial Correspondent.)
LONDON—The Associated Portland Cement Company has an issued share capital of £4,180,860, 225,854 5/2 per cent cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 192,232 £10 ordinary shares, also debenture stock, mortgages, etc., amounting to £5,011,552, and is the largest British cement producer, being an amalgamation of several firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, and also holding an important interest in the capital of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

The balance sheet for last year submitted to the general meeting in October last showed a profit of £361,937 7s. 10d., to which was added £43,375 4s. 11d., brought in from the last account; after deducting charges and debenture interest, etc., there remained an available balance of £183,156 17s. 4d., of which £60,589 8s. 9d. was paid as half yearly dividend on the preference shares. The company's operations during this period were seriously affected by the "railway and transport workers' strike," the coal, and "port of London workers' strikes, causing the works on the Thames and Medway to be totally closed for a considerable period, business being practically suspended. The various works are now in full operation, however, and the production being sold at an advanced price.

With the enormous and ever increasing use of cement for all kinds of building and construction work the position and prospects appear encouraging. The ordinary £10 shares rose to 8 last year but subsequently reacted to 6 1/2 from which price they have gradually recovered to 7 1/2 on reports of largely increased business and expectation of a dividend for the present year. For 12 years from 1900 to 1911-1912 debenture interest and preference dividend was paid, the ordinary shares so far receiving no dividend. There is also a general reserve and depreciation fund of £270,000.

OTIS ELEVATOR BUSINESS GOOD

Business of the Otis Elevator Company, which is an excellent barometer of steel and construction activity, has been holding up very satisfactorily since the new year began Jan. 1. Sales are ahead of last year and net profits promise at least to duplicate the 14 per cent earned on the \$6,500,000 common in 1912.

Otis Elevator handles its Canadian business through the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., in which it owns over 80 per cent of the \$1,500,000 common stock. The Otis-Fensom Company has had a remarkable growth of sales since 1905 and expansion had reached such a point that additional working capital was needed. With this end in view, the company has recently sold \$1,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock, redeemable at 115, which has been distributed to investors at par by a New York banking house.

The Otis-Fensom Company is today earning between 9 and 10 per cent on its common stock, so that the Otis Elevator investment in Canada is already on a profitable basis. The company's manufacturing plant at Hamilton covers 23 acres and together with plant and equipment represents an appraised value of \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK—In view of the replenishing of spot stocks of turpentine with new crop spirits, New York operators have reduced prices to a basis of 42c per gallon ex-ward, at which they are booking a moderate business.

NAVAL STORES
NEW YORK—In view of the replenishing of spot stocks of turpentine with new crop spirits, New York operators have reduced prices to a basis of 42c per gallon ex-ward, at which they are booking a moderate business.

Rosin—Concessions continue in prices as a result of the unloading of the "naval stores combine" and the flooding of the primary markets with new crop goods. Low and medium grades are in moderate demand but the pale grades receive only meager inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.75, gum \$4.75, graded B \$4.80, D \$4.95, E \$5.10, F \$5.05, G \$5.10, H \$5.20, I \$5.20, K \$5.30, M \$6.40, N \$6.50, WG \$7.00, WV \$7.20.

Tar and pitch—Both kiln-burned and retort tar continue in active request at \$5.75/6.00 and \$5.50, respectively, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25/4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits quiet, machine 36 1/2c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$5.00; soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 29s. 6d. Rosin, common, quiet at 12s. 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 39s. Rosin, American standard quiet at 2s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s.

THE TRACKLESS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY PROJECT

Formation of Trackless Transportation Company under Massachusetts laws, with \$500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$950,000 common stock is first step in the development of an enterprise which it is believed has important possibilities in the transportation field.

The vehicles of transportation are trolley cars, which although dependent for power upon the usual overhead feed line, run on the highways rather than on steel rails.

While this is new to this country it has been in successful operation for several years in England, Scotland, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Norway and South and East Africa, where under all conditions of climates and roads results have been most satisfactory. Some of the lines are owned and operated by municipalities, as in Dundee, Scotland, an interesting feature of the foreign situation being that in many cases where objection was made to the ordinary trolley because it necessitated tearing up the highways, the trackless trolley has been permitted to operate.

The chief advantages over those now in use are the lower cost of construction and material savings which can be made in operating. Average cost of construction for trolley lines in Massachusetts is \$40,000 per mile, against \$10,000 for the trackless while average operating cost of Massachusetts trolleys is 40 cents per mile, against 12 cents for the new method.

It is not the intention to operate lines which shall be competitive, but rather as feeders in favorable districts now without such facilities and which cannot be economically reached by other systems.

The Trackless Transportation Company is a holding company and subsidiaries are to be formed to build and operate in various districts as franchises are secured, negotiations for which are now in progress. Manufacturers in various parts of New England are already looking into the feasibility of using the cars for transportation of freight between warehouses and terminals.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company, with \$500,000 capital, has been incorporated in Ottawa.

Orders for railway equipment last week amounted to only 42 locomotives and 2700 cars with 40,000 tons of rails.

Big gas well, flowing at estimated rate of 30,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours, has been discovered near Mexico, Tex. Owners face difficult problem of capping the well.

Lawrence O. Murray, whose five-year term as controller of the currency expired Saturday, will become president of the United States Trust Company of Washington. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The \$2,000,000 United States & Mexico Trust Company, formed by A. E. Stilwell to finance building of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, is to be liquidated, since its interests have been separated from those of the Orient road.

The fourth annual Public Service Corporation Review has just been issued by the Financial World, New York. The publication reviews the operations of some 1109 public corporations in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

President Gardner of Chicago & Northwestern says road has \$16,000,000 available cash in its treasury and no floating indebtedness. Only new financing facing road is for road building into southern Illinois to be completed in five months.

For first time in history gold holdings of Reichsbank have reached 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000). Berlin expects second reduction in Bank of England's rate this week. Austrian loan of \$25,000,000 was successfully floated on Saturday.

President Shaughnessy of Canadian Pacific states that contemplated expenditures on entire system in near future will total \$100,000,000, exclusive of rolling stock. This will not call for further entry in money market, as road is financed well ahead of requirements.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 223,161 head, a decrease of 16,795 and were 50,609 head under a year ago. Arrivals of hogs fell off 7333 head from the previous week and 42,070 head from the same week in 1912. Deliveries of cattle showed a loss of 10,944 head for the week and were 10,395 head smaller than last year. Sheep receipts were 1482 head larger than those of the preceding week and were 1856 head in excess of last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended April 26:

	Last week	Prev. wk.	Last year
Hogs	111,174	118,507	153,244
Cattle	38,722	40,606	49,117
Sheep	73,254	71,783	71,460
Total	223,161	230,936	273,761

IRON AND STEEL TRADE
CLEVELAND—Daily Iron Trade says: Pittsburgh iron makers are not selling on the present stagnant market and consumers show little interest. Eastern railroads are inquiring for considerable finished steel tonnage. Western galvanized sheet makers concede \$2 a ton on their products.

WESTERN MONEY MARKET SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

Conditions Unsettled and Easier Rates Are Not Expected to Be Permanent—Deposits Somewhat Smaller

DEMAND SLACKENING

CHICAGO—The western money market presents an unsettled condition. During the early part of last week considerable increase was shown in deposits and larger banks then felt the possibility of some easing off in rates forthcoming, but during the latter half of the week money ceased to come in, and the idea of any definite softening in rates disappeared. What instances of any deviation are traceable to some consideration being shown to the depositor who has maintained a large balance of long standing, or some amount which would warrant such consideration. In other words, preferred depositors are being taken care of on a slight shading from 6 per cent.

The demand for money shows some abatement, and there is some mild reaction in business, but on the other hand, deposits are from 15 to 20 per cent short of last year at this time, and loans are well up to those of last year, and banks are still within close range of legal requirements.

The foreign situation has assumed a very peculiar phase, and developments are liable to take place at any time, in which all European countries will begin in the market for a great amount of money in preparation for possible warlike conditions, and such a situation would readily be felt in this country.

Leading banks in St. Louis report some improvement in bank clearings from a week ago, and the situation has been accentuated by the rivalry displayed by local and country banks in bidding for state funds amounting to between \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

At Minneapolis and St. Paul the money market is somewhat firmer, with bankers disapproving anything in the way of lower rates. Loans on grain have subsided somewhat, the time for seeding has arrived and banks are borrowing in a moderate way from the larger financial centers. Discounts on grain paper range from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent and on other varieties from 5 to 6 per cent.

The commercial paper market offers little change. Some paper of a few industrial concerns have found it to their liking to secure discounts at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent, but these are believed to be on short time notes of an amount to carry them over the time when the present tariff agitation has become adjusted.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 25)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—H. C. Dalsimer and N. E. Jones & Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—J. M. Adams of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Boston—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Cleveland, Ohio—J. M. Otera of Ferrandis, Valdes & Co.; U. S.
Cleveland, Ohio—L. Roth of Schlosser Baker & Co.; Tour.
New York—Mr. Orchard of Duane Shoe Co.; New York—M. W. Metzler of Murray Shoe Co.; Essex.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. B. Turner; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. A. Lappe; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Sacramento, Cal.—G. R. Raymond; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—R. Katchulinski; Essex.
Seattle, Wash.—H. M. Snodgrass of Bon Marche; Essex.
St. Louis—C. L. Swartz of Wertheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. Rounds of Foot Schuler & Co.; Parker.
St. Paul, Minn.—Cris Miss of C. Gaztan & Adams.
Toledo, Ohio—G. Kopitke of Millner Dev. Goods Co.; U. S.
Union—Salem, N. C.—R. F. Jenkins; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Glasgow, Scotland—D. P. Taylor of Malcolm Ingle & Co.; Parker.
London, Eng.—L. Roth of Schlosser Baker & Co.; Tour.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. A. Lappe; U. S.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 102 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RUMELY STOCK MANIPULATION

LA PORTE, Ind.—Officers of the Rumely Company, commenting on the decline of their stocks, said:

"The market of Rumely stock, as reported in the stock exchanges, is a reflection only of stock jobbing operations. The Rumely Company sales this year so far are more than 40 per cent greater than last year during the corresponding time. The company's property has increased in values and amount, and its obligations are provided for. The company has added many new lines, which now give employment to the selling organization the entire year, while previously the sales' operations were principally confined to three or four months. Many of the articles in these new lines are sold for cash and on short time, which reduces the general average of credits."

DIAMOND FIBRE

Rail Insulation for Automatic Signals
is made from a special grade of HORN GRAY fibre which offers maximum resistance to dampness.
LET US QUOTE ON YOUR SPECIFICATIONS
Diamond State Fibre Co. DEL.

MUCH PROGRESS IS MADE BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Percentage Earned on Stock for Current Fiscal Year Will Be Substantially Larger if Present Ratio of Earnings Continues Through Period

Much has been said recently with respect to the possible showing that will be made by the Great Northern Railway Company in the fiscal year to end June 30 next. Up to the close of February there was a gain of over \$8,500,000 in gross, although a large amount of this improvement was absorbed by higher operating costs, so that the gain in net was a little less than \$2,000,000. The company has made an unusually favorable exhibit of increases in gross and net earnings thus far in the current fiscal year, there having been but one month showing a net loss, while all have scored gross gains.

February was the poorest month thus far reported and it is expected that it is the poorest that will be shown in the fiscal period, as it is expected that March, April, May and June will be more favorable both from the viewpoint of volume of business and change in gross and net as compared with the previous year. It will be recalled that February had one day less than in February a year ago and three days less than January or March.

Following are the changes and percentage of change in gross and net earnings each month reported to date:

	Gross	Net
February	\$207,451	\$242,813
January	744,603	375,491
December	1,564,119	708,182
November	1,636,907	731,295
October	1,624,127	717,740
September	1,008,500	425,144
August	875,126	208,040
July	725,063	129,892
Total	\$8,541,195	\$2,878,975

*Decrease.

On the basis of the eight months' figures of gross and net operations, the Great Northern this fiscal year should show a much more satisfactory percentage earned on its stock than in the previous year. In 1912 10.31 per cent was shown, compared with 8.34 per cent in the year previous, 8.47 per cent in 1910 and 8.32 per cent in 1909. For the first eight months of the current fiscal period about 9 1/2 per cent was earned on the outstanding stock, compared with 7 1/2 per cent in the corresponding period of the year previous. This is at the annual rate

of about 14 1/2 per cent, as compared with an indicated annual rate in the same eight months of the previous year of 11 1/2 per cent. But this basis of computation cannot be applied to the full 12 months, as the first eight months of any fiscal period are always the most favorable.

Those familiar with affairs in the Northwest maintain that all of the roads will have a very large volume of business this spring, as up to the present time not more than about half the grain grown last year in that section of the country has been moved to market. When navigation on the great lakes is again in full swing it is expected that there will be a heavy grain movement which will also mean big business for the railroads. Conditions thus far would seem to indicate that this year's crops will be favorable and, therefore, it is not likely that a very large amount of grain will be held over in anticipation of high prices in case of poor crops this fall.

The lumber business is good and general conditions are favorable throughout the entire country. An important western railroad man says that Wall Street is about the only place in the country where gloom seems to prevail. In the West and Northwest, he says, the people are too busy to give much thought to tariff revision, income tax or any of the other legislative bills that may be in process of formation and adoption at Washington.

He says that the automobile business is at its height and the outlook is for a large tonnage of this class of freight by the railroads this year. The medium priced car is no longer a luxury, especially in the West, where the demand for it is urgent and where it is used largely in a business capacity. In the rural districts of the West and Northwest nearly every farmer has from one to three cars. The good crops of the last year have provided the farmers with plenty of money and large amounts are now being expended for new machinery and farming implements. All this means good business for the railroads and the outlook would appear to be favorable.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Salem Bay Line Transfer Company, \$10,000; Gustav A. Thornequist, Retter M. Allen, Josie L. Thornequist.
Leonard Lumber Company, Boston and Passadunk, Me., \$25,000; Homer L. Baker, Elmer O. Lake.
Boston Mutual Film Corporation, \$50,000; Edwin D. Twombly, A. W. Philbrick, Perley D. Smith.
The Somerville Publishing Company, \$10,000; J. Arthur Garrod, Harold D. Wilson, Ezra A. Phillips, Joseph H. Perry, William F. Morang.
American Graphic Art Company, Boston, \$30,000; James R. T. McCarrall, Arthur M. Flinn, George W. Reed.
The Sullivan-Colpitts Company, Inc., Worcester, ticket brokers, \$10,000; F. Sullivan, Clarence C. Colpitts, Stewart A. Colpitts.
North Street Realty Company, Pittsfield, \$50,000; William G. Venn, Margaret H. Ward, Eva A. Wenn, Sylvester Bailey.
The American History Publishing Company, Boston, \$50,000; Martha S. Abbott, Madeline W. Abbott, Samuel Abbott.
E. J. Caron Amusement Company, Boston, \$50,000; Eugene F. O'Neill, Alfred E. Woodward, Edward J. Caron.
Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; David A. Yuill, Henry S. Dove, Henry J. O'Meara.
Aene Automatic Scale Company, Boston, \$30,000; Francis Batchelder, James R. Flanagan, Ernest H. Johnson.
The Boston Telephone Herald Syndicate, Inc., \$30,000; Ladislav DeDorcy, John M. Grossenr, Jr., Jesse W. Morton, John O'Connell Company, Inc., Boston, gas supplies, \$10,000; John O'Connell, Isabelle G. Williams, John F. Clancy.
Legal Process Company, Boston, \$15,000; Walter J. Brigham, Mabel P. Brigham, Arthur E. Hart.
Alden Press, Holyoke, \$15,000; Edward S. Allen, John P. Bleasins, George Lane, Consolidated Shoe Company, Salem, \$50,000; Albert M. Gorwazi, Alvin L. Lewis, George E. Colson.
Chandler Motor Company of New England, Boston, \$30,000; Ralph O. Hood, Edward G. Cleary, M. L. Albina Vincent.
Frederic A. Kemp, Inc., Springfield, lumber, \$50,000; Frederic A. Kemp, Walter S. French, Sarah E. Bliss.
Artisan Publishing Company, Holyoke, \$10,000; Edward S. Allen, Fred P. Brown, Joseph Miles.
The Farrington Agency, Inc., Boston, \$10,000; Wilton K. Farrington, Charles H. Gilmore, J. Ralph Wellman.
New England Machinery Company, Boston, \$50,000; Montgomery Reed, Irving F. Gould, Henry E. Thompson.

MAKING MARKET FOR ARMOR PLATE

NEW YORK—Bethlehem Steel Corporation now controls four shipbuilding companies, including the Fore River just purchased, Union Iron Works Company of San Francisco, Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation of Elizabeth, N. J., and Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation of Wilmington, Del.

With acquisition of this new property Mr. Schwab is in a position to make a market for a considerable part of armor plate, ordnance, ship plates and steel shapes produced by Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Bethlehem, Pa. One of the chief improvements which Mr. Schwab will make on the Fore River property is expected to be a mammoth new dry dock.

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES CO.

NEW YORK—American Public Utilities Company for March, 1913: Gross earnings, \$169,076, increase \$20,913; net earnings, \$60,147, increase \$11,406. From Oct. 1, gross earnings, \$1,244,120, increase \$147,882; net earnings, \$393,671, increase \$81,660. The surplus for March was \$301 and from Oct. 1 surplus amounted to \$203,474.

LOAN PLAN OF GERMAN CITIES

NEW YORK—Large cities of Germany are combining in effort to secure better terms from bankers on municipal borrowings. Five years ago a similar union was arranged, but was not of much practical service.

It is now proposed to go farther and confer on a central board of representatives power to arrange borrowings of all the cities. It is to consult with bankers on best terms available and amount in the market at those terms and appportion the amount among cities.

If terms are considered exorbitant, the municipalities agree to postpone improvements until bankers seem more reasonable.

LONDON BOND OFFERINGS

LONDON—Only 10 per cent of an offering of £2,500,000 Indian Railway 4 per cent bonds guaranteed by the government were taken by the public. It is said that funds are being held for bond offerings yielding higher interest. It is expected that London and Paris will take most of the new Chinese \$25,000,000 5 per cent which will be offered at 99.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

FOUR AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAMS IN RACE FOR TITLE

Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Cleveland Loom Up as Strongest Contenders for 1913 Championship Pennant

DETROIT DOING WELL

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	10	2	.833
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Washington	8	5	.615
Chicago	7	6	.538
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Boston	5	8	.385
Detroit	4	9	.308
New York	3	10	.231

Results in the American league championship series of 1912 to date would seem to indicate that at least four teams are going to figure prominently in the winning of the right to represent that organization in the world's series next October. Three of these teams are in the East and the other in the West. The eastern teams are Philadelphia, Washington and Boston and the western is Cleveland.

Boston as the world's champions is naturally attracting much attention at the present time by its poor showing. While it is true that a victory at this time counts just as much as one in September, it is often the case that the teams which finish the strongest start the poorest and those who have followed the Boston club since spring training began expect to see them strike their real ability before long. The loss of Stahl and the inability of Wagner to get into championship form has been largely responsible for the poor showing and it must be admitted that unless these two players get into their best form soon, the team will not make the showing it did in 1912.

That the Athletics are much stronger than last year is very evident to any one who has seen them. Every department of the team has improved and it appears to be nearly up to the 1911 aggregation. Hitting, fielding and base-running have been of the best and if Combs gets back into the game soon, the pitching department should be strong.

Washington looks to be better than last year although much will depend on how Groom, Gallia and Hughes work out in the pitcher's box. Johnson will be able to take care of his share of victories. New York has been facing the hardest schedule of any team and looks to be better than last year although somewhat below expectations.

Cleveland is making a very good showing in the West and with Chicago looks good for a first-division place. Manager Birmingham is getting fine results from his men and the batting of Lajoie, Johnson and Jackson is proving to be a powerful scoring factor. The pitchers appear to be rather weak, but may develop as the season goes on.

Chicago looks pretty strong in the box and field, but the batting appears weak. Those who remember Chicago American League teams of the past are not surprised at the weak batting, as these teams have always been famous for this and have won many pennants as the "Hitless Wonders."

Detroit has been surprising its followers by making a much better showing than was expected. With Cobb out of the game, Manager Jennings has done remarkably well with the material at hand and the return of the Georgian to the lineup should make the team a great deal stronger. It is expected that Crawford will be moved to first.

Manager Stallard is working hard with his St. Louis team and promises to develop one of the best American league teams that the city has had in many years. The team already looks to be some 50 per cent stronger than in 1912. This week finds the clubs finishing their East vs. East and West vs. West series with the schedule arranged as follows:

Monday Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Detroit.
Tuesday Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Wednesday Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Thursday Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Friday Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Saturday Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES			
Brown 3, Princeton 1	Columbia 6, Cornell 1	Yale 13, Pennsylvania 5	Georgetown 7, Trinity 3
Rutgers 7, Union 3	Penn State 13, Army 2	Colby 5, Harvard 2	Holy Cross 4, Tufts 2
Lehigh 18, Franklin and Marshall 1	Lafayette 9, Swarthmore 2	Amherst 5, Wesleyan 3	Annapolis 3, North Carolina 1
Yale 1916 3, Phillips Exeter 2	Dartmouth 11, Maine 1	Vermont 11, Middlebury 8	Williams 4, Massachusetts A. C. 0
Y. M. C. A. 11, Worcester P. 1	Northwestern University 4, Illinois 3	Wisconsin 7, Minnesota 3	Gulford 6, Virginia 1
K. L. State 5, Boston College 4			

INTEREST IN NEWTON CLUB INCREASING

Archery Organization but Three Weeks Old Has 22 Members—Has Junior Branch

NEWTON, Mass. An indication of the increasing interest which is being developed in archery, is shown by the fact that although the Archery Club recently organized in Newton Center and known as the Newton Archers has been in existence only about three weeks, yet it now has a membership of 22. On Saturday afternoon 17 of the Newton Archers were out on their range at the Newton Center playground and among this number were four members of the junior department, which consists of children under 14 years of age. These young archers cannot shoot the long range, so two special rounds at a shorter range have been adopted, one of which is called the special juvenile round and consists of 24 arrows at 40 yards, 30 yards and 25 yards respectively and the other which is called the junior team round and consists of 16 arrows at 30 yards. The following scores were made:

AMERICAN ROUND			
50 yds.	30 yds.	40 yds.	Total
C. T. Switzer	117	27	144
G. P. Bryant	146	23	169
S. W. Wilder	91	28	119
Edith Spear	107	26	133
L. C. Smith	95	24	119

COLUMBIA ROUND			
50 yds.	30 yds.	40 yds.	Total
Mrs. L. C. Smith	120	24	144
Mrs. B. P. Gray	143	23	166
Miss Pierce	99	22	121
Miss Brewer	75	23	98

NATIONAL ROUND			
50 yds.	30 yds.	40 yds.	Total
Mrs. B. P. Gray	134	21	155
Mrs. L. C. Smith	127	21	148
Miss Brewer	99	21	120

JUNIOR TEAM ROUND			
50 yds.	30 yds.	40 yds.	Total
Dorothy D. Smith	107	24	131
Norman Cabot (13 years)	107	24	131
Burton P. Gray, Jr. (10 years)	99	22	121
Philip Wilder (11 years)	99	22	121

SPECIAL JUVENILE ROUND			
40 yds.	30 yds.	25 yds.	Total
Burton P. Gray, Jr.	17	20	37
Dorothy D. Smith	17	20	37
Philip Wilder	9	20	29
Philip Wilder	0	8	8

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL LEAGUE
Already applications for places in the Municipal Baseball League are being received by the Municipal Athletic Association. At this writing applications from 15 teams of boys are on file awaiting arrangements for the organization of the league for the season of 1913. Due announcement will be made of plans for the season and the managers of last year's teams, as well as new applicants, will be notified. It is the desire of the Municipal A. A. to see conducted an even more satisfactory league than that of 1912.

HARD WORK FOR TUFTS TRACK MEN
MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach John A. MacDonald of the Tufts College track team will this week bend every nerve toward bringing his charges into finished shape for the first dual intercollegiate meet for the Brown and Blue athletes. New Hampshire State being Tufts' opponent on Saturday at the oval. The first interclass track meet, held last Saturday, served as a good workout for the men, and the coach will devote the larger part of his time toward further developing those men who will compete this week.

EXETER TEAM IN YALE MEET
EXETER, N. H.—Exeter this season will send a tennis team to the Yale interscholastic tournament May 24. It will be headed by Clinton B. Herd, the national interscholastic champion. The team will also compete in the Harvard interscholastic tournament May 10. The date for the annual Exeter-Andover tennis match is June 11 at Exeter. The season will close with the St. Paul's school team of Concord, N. H. Exeter has won the Harvard tournament for the past two years.

CAPT. CRAWFORD TO BE HEARD
Capt. Crawford, poet-scout, will entertain the Progressives of Greater Boston in Tremont Temple tonight. He is to be the guest of the ward 20 Progressive Club.

KANSAS CITY SIGNS BRITTON
URBANA, O.—James Britton, star University of Illinois third baseman, banned for playing summer baseball, today signed a contract with Kansas City in the American City League.

PENNSYLVANIA CARNIVAL WINNERS 1913.
100 yd. dash—J. C. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
120 yd. hurdles—J. C. Crowley, Virginia.
Running broad jump—A. W. Richards, Brigham Young University.
Four-mile relay—University of Pennsylvania.
Pole vault—Curtis, Syracuse University.
16 lb. shot put—R. L. Beatty, Columbia.
16 lb. hammer—Lee J. Talbot, ex-Pennsylvania State.
Throwing discus—Lee J. Talbot, ex-Pennsylvania State.

RELAY RACES			
One-mile university—University of Illinois	3m. 22.4s.		
Two-mile university—University of Michigan	8m. 2.5s.		
Four-mile university—University of Pennsylvania	15m. 8.2s.		
One-mile college—Franklin and Marshall	3m. 31.1s.		
One-mile college—Brooklyn College	3m. 38.1s.		
One-mile college—Carleton College	3m. 38s.		
One-mile college—Johns Hopkins	3m. 30.4s.		
One-mile college—New York University	3m. 34s.		
One-mile preparatory school—Phillips Exeter Academy	3m. 27.4s.		
One-mile preparatory school—Horace Mann, N. Y.	3m. 44.4s.		
One-mile preparatory school—Haverford of Pennsylvania	3m. 45.4s.		
One-mile preparatory school—George School	3m. 25s.		
One-mile high school—West English High	3m. 32s.		
One-mile high school—Johnston	3m. 39.1s.		
One-mile high school—Englewood	3m. 37.4s.		

*New record.

TWO EASTERN AND WESTERN CLUBS IN LEAD

New York and Philadelphia Appear Best in Former With Pittsburgh and Chicago in Latter Section of National League

BROOKLYN IMPROVES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	10	2	.833
Chicago	9	4	.692
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538
Brooklyn	6	7	.462
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Cincinnati	4	9	.308
Boston	3	10	.231

Results Saturday:
Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.

Games today:
Philadelphia at Boston (postponed).
New York at Brooklyn (postponed).
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

This week will find the baseball teams in the National league finishing up their first West vs. West and East vs. East series of the 1913 championship season and beginning a week from Tuesday the western clubs will start on their first invasion of the eastern circuit.

Although the season is still little more than two weeks old it looks as if New York and Philadelphia would prove to be the strongest clubs in the eastern circuit this summer with Pittsburgh and Chicago holding a similar position in the West. The games which have been played to date would certainly go to indicate reversal of form the other teams have little chance of anything better than finishing in the second division.

Manager McGraw appears to have his team in very fine shape. The men are hitting well, running bases as fast as ever and playing a very consistent game in the field. The pitching staff is also going nicely especially Mathewson, Marquard and Demaree and it will take some wonderful playing to keep them out of first place. Philadelphia is stronger than last year and is sure to be heard from.

Probably the most improvement in any eastern club is that shown by Brooklyn. Manager Dapkin has got his team into very good shape and while it is yet quite a way from a championship aggregation, it will press hard for a place in the first division. The Boston team has fallen far below expectations, but it can be confidently expected that Manager Stallings will eventually get a team on the field that can hold its own with the best.

Pittsburgh has been doing remarkably well considering the fact that the great Wagner and Catcher Gibson have been out of the lineup. These are two of the best men in baseball today, and their loss has materially affected the team. In spite of this the team has met with marked success. The work of Pitcher Adams has been a great help to the nine, and he promises to be as effective this year as he was in 1909 when he won the world's pennant for his team.

That Chicago, under Manager Evers, is going to be more of a factor in the championship race than was expected is already apparent. The team has been putting up a very good class of baseball, hitting hard and fielding well. The pitchers have also been showing up very well and the club should hold its own with any western team other than Pittsburgh. Cincinnati has got away to a poor start, but all of its defeats have been by close margins and Manager Tinker should soon get the club into winning form. St. Louis does not appear anywhere near as strong as in 1912, and it will be very interesting to see how this team compares with the weaker eastern clubs. The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at St. Louis, Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Chicago.
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.
Thursday—Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.
Friday—Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.
Saturday—Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.

New Baseball President Whose Team Is Showing Up Well in League Race



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. LOCKE
Philadelphia National league club

ATHLETIC NOTES

Columbia University defeated Yale at soccer football Saturday 2 to 1.

The Harvard varsity lacrosse team defeated Stevens Institute Saturday 9 to 3.

The Yale varsity golf team defeated the Hartford Golf Club Saturday 12 to 2.

The Princeton freshman track team defeated Lawrenceville Academy Saturday 83 points to 25.

Maurice Risley of the Atlantic City Country Club won the chief prize in the open golf tournament of the Atlantic City Club Saturday defeating H. K. Kerr of Ekwanok in the final 3 and 2.

The Warren, Pa., Rifle Club won the championship of the National Indoor Rifle League Saturday by defeating the Cleveland Club, 994 to 986. F. A. Kellar of Warren and W. C. Andrews of Cleveland each made perfect scores of 200.

Horace Rice and A. B. Jones, two members of the Australian tennis team which meets the United States in the Davis trophy preliminaries at New York in June and who arrived in San Francisco Friday, have announced that they will not play in any tournaments previous to the test matches.

The juniors won the Massachusetts Institute of Technology interclass athletic meet Saturday with 64 points, the sophomores were second with 40½, the freshmen third with 37½ and the seniors last with 14. A. B. Curtis '15, made a new institute record for the 120-yard hurdles of 16 1-5 s.

The freshmen won the Tufts College interclass athletic meet Saturday with 35 points, with the seniors and sophomores tied for second with 25 and the juniors last with 4. R. C. Mansfield '13, made a new college record of 52 2-5 s. for the 440 yard dash, and H. F. Sherbourne '16, made a new record of 128ft. 5ins. in the hammer throw.

NATIONAL MEET FOR SCHOOLBOYS

NEW YORK—The national interscholastic track and field championships will be held at Travers Island, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, June 7, under the auspices of the N. Y. A. C. The prizes will be donated by Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic committee and ex-president of the N. Y. A. C.

The events, which will be open to all high and preparatory schools, and which will be governed by the N. Y. A. C. rules, will consist of 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, two-mile run, 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard hurdles, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump, putting 12-pound shot, throwing discus (Olympic style), throwing the javelin and one-mile relay race.

HARVARD MEETS U. OF P. AT SOCCER

The Harvard University association football team will meet Pennsylvania on Saturday this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The game will be open to the public. The contest against Pennsylvania will be the next to the last of the intercollegiate series for the Crimson team. Harvard is still undefeated, and victory today will give the team a good chance for the intercollegiate title. Pennsylvania has one of the strongest teams in the league, having already defeated Yale 2 to 1, the same score by which Harvard beat Yale.

The Harvard lineup will be: Nichols, g.; Barron, r.b.; Rushmore, lb.; McCall, r.h.b.; Francke, c.h.b.; Grant, l.h.b.; Needham, r.o.f.; Nichols, r.i.f.; Lowrey, c.f.; Carnochan, l.f.; Locke, l.o.f.

POLO PLAYERS TO RENEW PRACTISE AT WESTBURY

Four Men Who First Won and Then Defended International Trophy Are Showing Up Strongly in Preliminary Work

PONIES DOING WELL

WESTBURY, L. I.—After a few days of rest, the candidates for the team that will represent the United States in the coming pony polo match with England for the international trophy next June, start in practicing here again today and from now until the time of the match the work will be continued. Up to today the practice has been held at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J.

Much progress was made in developing play in the practice already held and the prospects of turning out a strong team to represent this country now seem very bright. It is expected that the English team will put up a harder contest this year than was the case two years ago and appearances seem to indicate that the American team will be able to show a little better work.

All of the Meadowbrook players who took part in the match last time and also made up the team that won the trophy from England are among the candidates, and present indications make it look as if this four would again be the first choice of the committee when it selects the four. Harry Payne Whitney is again leading the American players, and it would be hard to find a better leader or player in any country. Mr. Whitney knows the game from every angle, is a hard worker and an inspiring leader and he has the confidence not only of the other players on the team, but also of the entire country.

The two Waterbury brothers, J. M. and Lawrence, are showing up in their best form and they are rated among the best that ever played the game. They know the fine points of play and work together in fine style. Devereux Milburn, the other member of the team, is fully up to the standard set by the other three players and can keep up with the best of them.

As a team the men work together splendidly. Every one knows just what he can expect of the other and this adds greatly to the effectiveness of the quarter. This is a phase of the situation which would seem to make it practically certain that these men will be the first choice. While there may be other players of a very high standard among the candidates and equally as good as the four above named men, the fact that if one of them were taken, it would materially affect the playing of the team as a team will have much weight.

The pony phase of the question is nearly as important as that of the men. Often times a team has not been able to do itself justice because the ponies were not equal to the task set them. This was believed to be partly responsible for the English challengers not making a better showing in 1911. That the United States team will be well mounted this year is certain as one of the best stables that could be procured is at its disposal. Several of the ponies that were used two years ago are again available, and, in addition, there are a number of fine new ones. All of these mounts have been worked in hard practice sessions, and while they are not yet in championship form, they have shown form that would warrant the statement that they will round into championship form before the matches are started.

MUNICIPAL A. A. EXTENDING

Information coming to the Municipal Athletic Association office shows that the idea of municipal athletic associations is finding favor in other cities, following the pioneer effort of Boston. Among the cities which have started such organizations, or are contemplating doing so, are Newark, N. J.; Birmingham, Ala.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; New Orleans, La. The application of parts of the Municipal Athletic Association plan is under consideration in New York city.

While recently in New Orleans, Joseph B. Macabee, former president and one of the founders of the Municipal Athletic Association, personally assisted interested individuals in that city to lay the foundation for a New Orleans Municipal Athletic Association. The New Orleans plan proposes that the mayor be president, as in Boston, and an advisory council of citizens interested in athletics. In Birmingham the existing organization is known as the Municipal Athletic and Playground Association.

D. A. R. HOLDING RECEPTION

New officers of the state society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will have charge of the reception at the society's headquarters, 9 Ashburton place, this afternoon. This is the first reception given since the return of the D. A. R. delegates from the continental congress in Washington. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, new state regent, and Mrs. Charles G. Chick, vice-regent, will head in the receiving line.

OLDFIELD BREAKS AUTO RECORD

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Barney Oldfield lowered the world's one-mile dirt track automobile record yesterday at the new \$100,000 race track here. He circled the course, from a flying start in 46 2-5 seconds.

FOOTBALL MEN DISCUSS WORK OF OFFICIALS

Representatives of 35 Colleges, Preparatory and High Schools Discuss Subject With Babbitt

PHILADELPHIA—Followers of American college football are today looking forward to better work by the officials in 1913 than was noted in 1912. Most of the big games were run in faultless style last fall, but there was considerable trouble about the handling of the lesser contests and with a view to seeing what can be done to improve the standing of all representatives of 35 colleges, preparatory and high schools, met in this city Saturday night with Dr. J. A. Babbitt of Haverford College. Mr. Babbitt is chairman of the central board of officials, and there was a long discussion regarding desirable and undesirable officials for 1913.

How to avoid the complaints against officials was approached from every point, while the central board was complimented on its work of the past, and, by motion, requested to continue along the same line in the future.

In view of the frequent protesting of officials about a week before a scheduled football game, it was decided that in the future each college and school must send a list of 12 desirable officials to the central committee, endorsed by the coach and manager of the team. This list is to be in the hands of the committee by July 1, when completed schedules will also be sent. The central committee will assign the officials for each game to be played at that time, and no protest against an official will be allowed after Oct. 1.

Some light upon the officials who had proved incompetent was thrown by Frank W. Cavanaugh of Dartmouth, who declared that old football players were the most flagrant examples of this sort. He stated that in many instances the men who had graduated from their colleges after a brilliant life on the gridiron knew less about football rules than men who had never played.

Glenn Warner, coach of the Carlisle Indian School, proposed that every new man proposed by an official should have the endorsement of a certain number of coaches or have secured the endorsement of the athletic directors of his college.

A proposition was made by W. I. Crowell of Princeton that the central committee appoint a board of examiners which should inquire into the technical knowledge of every official in the game. Dr. Babbitt urged the early completion of the football schedules and their forwarding to the central committee.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Collins is certainly a big factor in the Athletics' victories this year.

It is expected that Connelly will be back in left field for the Boston Nationals today or tomorrow.

Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals has traded infielder Bues to the Buffalo club for outfielder Mann.

Brooklyn won its first championship game on Ebbets field Saturday when she defeated the Giants 5 to 3. Stengel and his home run won the game.

The Philadelphia Nationals have protested two games played with the Giants on the Polo grounds on account of there being a depression in the diamond.

One more victory for Eayrs, the left-handed pitcher of the Brown University nine. His holding Princeton to four hits and one run was a fine piece of work.

One more for the Yale varsity baseball team. When a college nine can beat the University of Pennsylvania 13 to 3, it is certainly a wonderfully fast aggregation.

The Middlebrooks are playing a prominent part in Yale baseball this spring. One is the star of the varsity and the other is playing a fine game at second for the freshmen.

Henry O'Day, manager of the Cincinnati Nationals last year and formerly an umpire in the National league, has sent his contract to President T. J. Lynch to umpire in that organization this year.

Second game for the Red Sox in New York this afternoon. Manager Chance will probably use Ray Keating as his pitcher and the world's champions will have to play wonderful baseball to beat him.

E. W. Mahan '16, the former Andover star and captain of Harvard's championship freshman eleven last year, is taking a prominent part in the Crimson's freshman sports this spring. He is playing left field on the nine and running in the dashes.

WOMEN TO HEAR REPORTS

Reports of the council meeting of women's clubs held at the continental congress of Daughters of the American Revolution will be read at the annual meeting of the Professional Woman's Club, to be held in Faelton hall on the night of May 13.

GOLF LINKS AT FRANKLIN PARK OPENED TODAY

Marked Improvements Will Be Found in the Course, and Large Gathering Is Expected—Extensive Changes Urged

NEW COURSE PLANNED

Golf players who use the public links at Franklin field, which were opened for play today, will find marked improvements in the course. Because of the clay foundation of the land on which the links are laid out, the Franklin park links were later in opening than other links in and around Boston, but the grounds are now in excellent condition, and it is expected that a large number of golf enthusiasts will gather and make use of the splendid links at their disposal.

Considerable time and energy has been spent on the links in the course of the last three weeks, with very satisfactory results. The grass is in better condition than usual at this time of the year, the ground is firm and well rolled, and the tees have been rebuilt.

THE HOME FORUM

TODAY ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

THREE miles in the rear of the Lion mound, on the field of Waterloo, lies the village of the same name. It is an unattractive little place, with a long line of old-fashioned houses scattering along the road to the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, where, at the cross-roads, stands the small Hotel des Colonnes, where it is said Victor Hugo lived whilst he was writing the last chapters of "Les Misérables." For a place owning a name which has come down in history, Waterloo is particularly uninteresting. The church possesses a bust of Wellington, and a long row of tablets engraved with the names of those who fell in the great battle, but the most interesting thing is the tiny café, which, in June, 18 years ago, was the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington. Then it was known as the Hotel de la Poste, and was kept by the sisters Bodelghien. Here the diligence, rolling along those dusty roads, paved with pebbles, as the Romans left them, stopped to change horses on its way to Brussels, and here Wellington and his aide-de-camp, Sir Alexander Gordon, passed the day from the eve of Quatre Bras, when the British army came pouring up the road from Brussels, till the moment, two days later, when the French army was in turn pouring in rout through Genappe.

The house has become a museum, and on the great sunblind made to pull down over the little tables, is written:

Au Quartier
General de Wellington
café-restaurant.

Wellington's sitting room was that which has now become the café, with the two windows looking out upon the street, and it was here he wrote the two famous despatches describing the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, themselves the last of that famous series which made him not less distinguished as a writer of despatches than his strat-

Let us not lose the Bible, but with diligence, in fear and invocation of God, read and preach it. While that remains and flourishes all prosper with the state; 'tis head and empire of all arts and faculties. Let but divinity (study of divinity) go and I would not give a straw for the rest.—Martin Luther.

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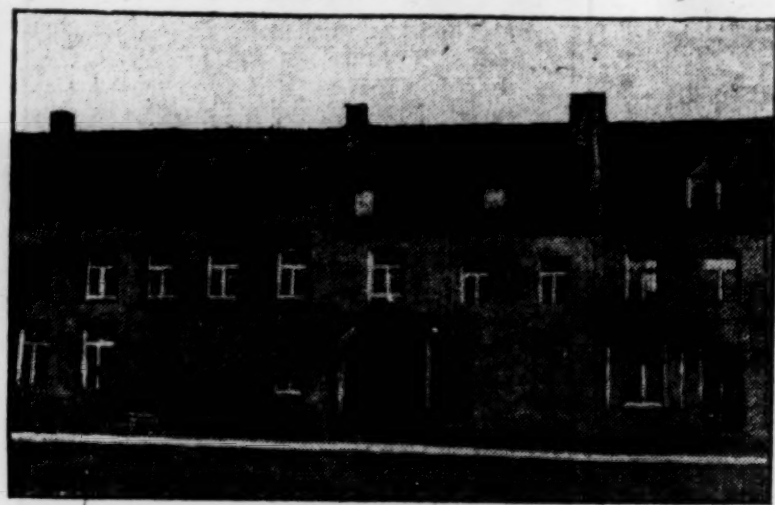
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Emerson's Wild Flowers

FROM some fragments of Emerson's verses placed under the head of "Nature" in the last edition of his works, the following list of wild flower names has been compiled for flower lovers and Emerson lovers. He says:

Come, search the wood for flowers,
Wild tea and wild pea,
Grapevine and succory,
Cereopsis,
And lilies.
Flaunting in their bowers,
Grass with green flag half-mast high.
Succory to match the sky,
Columbine with horn of honey,
Scented fern and agrimony;
Forest full of essences,
Fit for fairy presences,
Peppermint and sassafras,
Sweet fern, mint and vernal grass,
Panax, black birch, sugar maple,
Sweet and scent for Dian's table,
Elder-blow, sarsaparilla,
Wild rose, lily, dry vanilla,
Spices in the plants that run
To bring their first fruits to the sun.



(Reproduced by permission)
HOUSE IN WHICH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON SPENT THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

egy and tactics did as a general. The bedroom above is the bedroom in which he slept, and here is his bedstead and armchair, together with some old muskets and cuirasses taken from the field. The whole house is a solid structure, with oak woodwork, just as he left it when he rode away to Brussels the day after the battle. It is the center of pilgrimage in this Belgian village which gives its name to the most famous of all struggles.

Episode in New Jersey History

Interesting reminiscences linger round Bordentown, N. J., of the time when it was jokingly said that Jersey had become a province of Spain. When Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and King of Spain, fled to the United States, after Waterloo, the state of New Jersey empowered the royal fugitive to acquire a freehold and he bought Point Breeze, still known as Bonaparte park. By thus removing the bar against alien property holders, New Jersey enabled Bonaparte to establish his shows of state within its borders and it came about that New Jersey was laughed at by the democracy of the other states as having acceded something to a quondam king which it would not have granted to a common man.

Bonaparte park today encloses a notable looking mansion which was built in the forties and has nothing to do with the refugee from Spain. There are said, however, to remain in this house three beautiful pieces of sculpture which Joseph brought with him. There was long a romantic myth to the effect that mysterious subterranean passages had been dug by Bonaparte in order to enable him to flee should emissaries of Spain come to seek him. The fact was merely that an underground passage was dug for a sheltered way between the house occupied by Joseph and that of his daughter, who accompanied his exile. The house now standing was built by Henry Beckett who bought the property of Joseph Bonaparte when the latter returned to France.

Much Money Out of Use

Forty-nine per cent—almost one half the money which ought to be out in the United States in circulation—is unaccounted for at any particular time, says the Woman's Magazine. This represents the money hid away in other places than banks.

Ask that you may taste the sweetness of familiar things. It is not the great things, it is the quality of the man.—W. L. Watkinson.

ADVICE OF AMERICAN PAINTER

AN AMERICAN painter, Miss Cecilia Beaux, has written for Harpers Bazar some advice to young art students and her ideas of what is good for progress in painting apply to all kinds of artistic work. She finds that art schools have one great disadvantage as compared with the old time methods of learning to paint. Of old the tyro went into the studio of some good painter practically as a servant. He did humble tasks for the painter, such as cleaning brushes and grinding colors; but he learned constantly and had the benefit of the master's teaching and example too. In the modern art school students have always before them the amateurish work of fellow students as example. They are often submerged in the crowd and get little notice from the teacher. They seldom have any initiative, for the model for the day is posed by some one else and all the accessories chosen and planned by others. It is set forth that while marked talent may survive such conditions, small talent may easily be discouraged under this regime.

Miss Beaux declares that on the whole students do better to work alone, no matter under what difficulties, until they have gained maturity and poise so that they can go into the school knowing what it is they need to learn and with an individuality which cannot be swamped there. She advises those who can go abroad to study—by copying

CHANGING OPINION IN DOMESTIC ARTS

THERE gradually grows in the understanding of people today the simple fact that if modern women have not seemed to be as good housekeepers as their grandmothers were it is not because modern women are less intelligent or less conscientious. It is because the old methods of housekeeping have been outgrown with the many changes in present day conditions and there has not yet been established a new tradition to be handed on from woman to woman. But at last the housekeepers are waking up to the fact that a new system must be wrought out and established. Of old the woman who came to the home to second the housemother was often the daughter of a neighbor. She was usually the equal of her mistress. Such a woman

Magnifying the Voice

Home's wish for a metal vocal apparatus was merely premature, observes the Literary Digest. In the new Grand Central terminal, New York, there is now just such an outfit, announcing trains simultaneously in all parts of the station in tireless, stentorian tones. The origin of the voice is an ordinary human being; but he is not in evidence. What is really heard is a magnified reproduction of what he says. The device has been in use several years, and the thousands who have heard it may wish to know how it works. The electric announcer is really only a telephone with a receiver actuated by an electric current of unusually high voltage. This is what gives the powerful tone.

Modest, Happy Writer

After years of successful writing, with her stories translated into French and German, Maria Edgeworth said to a would-be biographer, according to a sketch in the Lamp, that she had nothing to tell. Her life had always been peaceful, secluded, domestic and happy. She was fully satisfied with the experiences that had come to her. She said: "I'm glib as I am, thought to be. I have always found the pleasures I have expected would be great have actually been greater in the enjoyment than in the anticipation." The magazine asks, "Is not that statement in itself a most remarkable life history?"

That no one shall be in doubt about the significance of the buffalo on the new 5-cent piece, the coin also bears the familiar "E pluribus unum," which can be translated, "The only one left."—Youths Companion.

Some Odd Roses

ONE of the new tricks played by rose growers is that of bringing out a tiny sharp point on the edge of each petal of the blossom. This is illustrated especially in the splendid rose called the Prince of Bulgaria. This rose has shaded petals that flush to a most delicate salmon pink in the heart from the pure cream of the outer petals. The petals are short and broad rather than long and each one is sharply marked by this tiny thornlike point. It has an odd habit of opening wide soon after the bud and then withdrawing nearly shut again, in which condition it remains for several days. It is said that the grower wished to name this rose for Mrs. Taft, but she declined the tribute.

Another interesting new rose is called the Dusty Miller, a prosaic name which no doubt refers to the parti-colored wing of a moth. The outer side of each petal is a deep old rose hue, the inside almost white. The five outer petals lie wide, when the flower is at its height of bloom, but the center remains an almost perfect ball of closely wrapped petals. Each petal curves over so as to make a deep cup or cap, one piled over the other much like the series of little boxes in steadily diminishing size that used to delight childhood. Some one examining this curious rose has said that it looks like a cubist conception of a rose; for the geometric integrity of these cupped petals gives a sharp definition to the edges where they cross one another and it looks more like a rough attempt at drawing a rose than like a natural bloom. Some of the cultivated varieties of pink peonies have this same effect of being balled in the center instead of opening and the color of this rose is also much like that of the deeper tinted pink peony. This ball effect in the Dusty Miller rose is caused by a dainty shirring of the center of each petal just at the edge. In some of the inner petals, however, the shirring is not apparent, and the petal when pulled out the flower stands poised just like a deep cup, with a round bottom. It is not unlike a caravel of the fifteenth century with its high rounded prow. Mrs. Ward is a small salmon colored rose that also has the sharp point at the middle of each petal margin.

Time to Grow

"I once had occasion to rebuke a young clerk for inefficiency," said a merchant. "I may have been too severe. The lad, after all, was faithful and willing despite a certain element of stupidity in him."
"At any rate he silenced me very well indeed—as a matter of fact he raised himself both in my esteem and my payroll—when he answered to my rebuke: 'Look here, the trouble with you is that you want all your men to be as clever as you are. But if we were all as clever as you are yourself, where then would you be?'"—Tacoma Tribune.

America believes that in the long run the convictions of a virtuous and intelligent people can be trusted.—De Toqueville.

JESUS AND HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is told in the seventh chapter of Luke a most beautiful and impressive story about the transformation and redemption of a certain sinful, though penitent, woman. This woman entered the house of Simon the Pharisee, whither Christ Jesus had gone to dine, and began washing the Master's feet with her tears, wiping them with the hairs of her head, and anointing them with costly ointment. Knowing that those about him, and especially Simon, were protesting in their hearts against his having anything to do with the woman, Jesus sent home to them all a pointed, practical and never-to-be-forgotten lesson on mercy, love and forbearance, closing his remarks with these tender, reassuring and healing words to the woman: "Thy sins are forgiven. . . . Go in peace." It is also related in the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, immediately prior to the account of that remarkable demonstration

in which the Master fed five thousand men, women and children with five loaves and two fishes, that "Jesus went forth and saw a great multitude, and was moved with compassion toward them, and he healed their sick." In the twelfth chapter we have a still more comprehensive and more sweeping statement regarding the healing works on the part of Jesus, namely, "And great multitudes followed him, and he healed them all."

These passages bring to light the grandeur and sublimity of divine life, Truth and Love. The New Testament is in the main a record of the every day regenerating and uplifting works of Christ Jesus. As one studies and ponders these works carefully and prayerfully, he cannot help being impressed in high degree by their might and majesty, and also by the ease and success with which they were accomplished. Such study usually brings one to the point of questioning: What was it that enabled Jesus to do these wonderful works? How did he heal the sinful and the sick, change water into wine, take himself unseen through the multitude, still the storm, go through solid walls, walk on the water? What power took the boat across the lake in an instant; what raised the dead?

For our answer we need only turn to the declarations of Jesus himself. Correctly understood, his sayings at once reveal the secret of all his ability and strength. In the book of John, where the Master makes strikingly plain the omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience of God as the All-in-all, we read: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." "I can of mine own self do nothing; . . . I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." "God is Spirit (Rev. Ver.); and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." And in the book of Matthew, we read this other declaration by the Master: "With God all things are possible." Thus we see that it was Christ Jesus' unity or at-one-ment with God, his Father and our Father, which enabled him to do his mighty works. He knew full well that God is good, is Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, Love, and because he knew and realized this he could and did overcome and destroy whatever presented itself to him as evil, as unspiritual, material, untruthful and unloving. In a word, Jesus understood and proved perfectly the entireness, the oneness, of spiritual good, and the powerlessness, the nothingness, of so-called evil, matter and their hosts. This provable understanding was simply a knowledge and an application of the truth of being which made Jesus free, and which he said should make free all others who know and apply it.

Mankind, however, seem prone to regard the healing, transforming works of the Master as miraculous and supernatural and therefore as neither possible nor practical in the experiences of individuals today. Men still try to explain these works by calling them special favors and blessings which God bestowed upon Christ Jesus, allowing him in turn to bestow these upon a few others. From this viewpoint, mankind naturally fail to discern the real, vital truth in the premises; that is they fail to take into consideration the universal divine power back of the Master's works. This error has led the race farther and farther away from the spiritual, practical and scientific understanding of God, man, and the universe, which Christ Jesus came to impart and demonstrate. His coming applied not to a particular period and people, but to all periods and peoples. In the words of Jesus himself: "He [any one] that believeth on [understandeth] me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Christian Science, as expounded in its

text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, is the restoration or reestablishment of primitive Christianity, the same Christianity which Christ Jesus taught and exemplified, and which his disciples, the apostles, and the early Christians practised with signal power and success. This Science, which is the spiritual interpretation of the entire Scriptures, but which especially emphasizes the words and works of the great Way-shower of mankind, teaches and proves that God is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever," and that He is "no respecter of persons." It teaches and proves, too, that God's spiritual law, upon which the Master continually laid stress and in obedience to which he wrought all his mighty achievements, is unalterable, unchangeable, eternal. Furthermore it proves that this law of good can even here and now be understood and applied by each and every one who is ready and willing to seek out its requirements and live in accordance with them. Thus does Christian Science show that the spiritual healing which was possible and practical centuries ago, has been possible and practical always, is so today, and will be so forever.

Hat Weaving in School

The whole system of education in the Philippines is based on the idea that the children should receive training that will prepare them directly for the life they are to live. The boys receive manual training from the very beginning points. In the lowest grades they make articles that they can use and sell, both in their own localities and elsewhere. The most important industry taught the boys is hat weaving. It is a prescribed exercise in the primary schools.

To one who has been long in city pent,
'Tis very sweet to look upon the fair
And open face of heaven—to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.
—Keats.

Plan to get alone with the Master daily over His word, with the door shut, other things shut out, and ourselves shut in, that we may learn His will and get strength to do it. And when in doubt wait.—S. D. Gordon.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About the Rule of Nine

An old-fashioned way of testing the correctness of addition is called the "rule of nine." By this rule after a total is reached it is tested as follows: The total

Picture Puzzle



What famed Indian athlete?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Garrison.

is regarded as a series of units. Beginning at either end one adds the units until one has more than 9. Then one subtracts 9 and adds the remainder to the next figure. At the end the final remainder or this sum less 9 (if it is more than 9) is set down at the right. Then the columns are followed through in the same way, treating each figure as a unit, subtracting 9 whenever the units make more than that amount and going on with the remainder. If the addition is correct the amount left after the columns are gone over in this way will equal the amount set down at the right of the total. For example:

715-2
847
363
492
241

2648-2

Taking the total first, we add 2, 6 and 4, making 12, less 9, which leaves 3; add the 8, we have 11; less 9 we have 2. Set this at the right. In the third column, we have 1, 2, 3, 7, making 13; less 9, we have 4. Then add the next figure, 5, which makes 9, less 9 this leaves 0. Down the second column we have 1, 4 and 6, making 11, less 9 this leaves 2. Add the 8 and we have 10, less 9 we have 1, and so forth till at last the remainder is 2, exactly the amount written opposite the total. This is an infallible test with any set of figures.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 28, 1913

International Justice

NEITHER the course of European and Asiatic history nor the legislative record of the American Congress during the past year has contributed much to hearten publicists and reformers who look forward to substitution of judicial for diplomatic or military methods of adjusting international disputes. The ideal persists, however, and will not pass, as witness recent revelations in Germany and the swift emergence of a new democracy in Japan following a refusal of the military caste to lessen burdens of taxation. That the third Hague conference when it meets will have before it consideration of ways and means of creating and maintaining a permanent court of international justice is clear from the tenor of utterances of Americans of high rank as jurists who long since allied themselves with this cause and who cannot be diverted from advocacy of it by any subversive acts that the Senate may decide upon. Such aid as the state department could give them has been furnished by recent secretaries, and will be continued under Mr. Bryan. But if reports from Washington are correct the new shaper of the peace policy of the United States is to take half a loaf where he cannot get a whole one. Pending education of the world's public opinion to a point where it will unreservedly commit settlement of international disputes to the verdict of a court of justice, Mr. Bryan will labor to induce the nations to agree upon a commission of inquiry that can be called upon to search for facts and make them public. There its power will end. Meantime, while the inquiry as to the facts in dispute is on, nations party to the investigation are to withhold from increase of armament and from preparation for war. This interval, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, of itself often will make for ultimate peace; and in any case, when the international commission of inquiry reports as to the facts in dispute then both diplomats and shapers of public opinion in nations party to the investigation will be in a better position to advise as to subsequent tactics and policies.

Mr. Bryan's insistence on the feasibility of temporary if not permanent limitation of armaments coincides with the spirit of Mr. Churchill's recent hint from the British admiralty office. If he can find a way to win to his support the foreign relations committee of the Senate and if the Senate itself in due time will assent, then he will succeed where his immediate predecessors have failed. No American patriot can hope for his country any greater glory than success either in this opportunistic policy of Mr. Bryan's or in the more idealistic one which is set forth in the writings of some of the leading pacifists of the country, as for instance in the monograph just issued by the Massachusetts Peace Society and written by its secretary, Dr. Tryon.

DESPITE all remarks to the contrary, there must be a steady return to the poultry yard in the United States. The egg production of the republic in 1912 was 1,750,000,000 dozen, as compared with 450,000,000 dozen in 1880. The exports of last year—19,000,000—were almost as great as the entire output of thirty-five years ago.

THE National Federation of Musical Clubs is entitled to commendation for its attitude toward a certain class of popular songs, but it cannot alone bring about the necessary reform. Public opinion will have to do that, and public opinion would better be seeing to it.

SPEAKING of the expansion of the automobile industry, there are 2000 cars in Uruguay, and 1300 in Montevideo alone, and in Latin America, as everywhere else, motoring is only at its beginning.

The Prairie Schooner in the Suffrage Cause

IF it be true, as reported, that certain of those engaged in promoting the cause of equal suffrage, and who believe that the propaganda should be carried into the rural districts, are going to place in the caravan that is to engage in this mission some prairie schooners kindly loaned by the manager of a wild West show, they are really taking a very wise course. The prairie schooner has never been accorded the place it is rightfully entitled to in American history, in the making of the West, in the dissemination of human liberty, in the spread of those ideas that have solidified and cemented the forty-eight states of the American Union into one united national whole.

There are millions of people in this country today who never saw a prairie schooner. Millions of American children will grow up in the future without ever seeing a prairie schooner under full sail. Perhaps there are millions who never heard of a prairie schooner. And yet it was this humble, unpicturesque, unattractive, most democratic of vehicles, that opened up the empire beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, that paved the way for the railroad, that peopled the mountains and plains, that developed the most fertile agricultural lands and the most prolific mines the world has known.

The grandfathers and grandmothers of the hardy race, the prosperous, the rich and almost luxurious race, that now dwells between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, when it is not touring the country in motor cars or the world in steamers and railway trains, made their first journeyings westward in the prairie schooners, lighted fires and cooked their meals by the wayside, dared the tall grass of the buffalo drives, risked the cheerless plains, wandered over the trackless deserts, until they found camping places that grew into hamlets, into towns, into cities, even into commonwealths. They were a great people, those pioneers. They have left a tremendous legacy. And inasmuch as throughout the long years of settlement, in every adventure, every trial, every hardship and every sacrifice, the woman of the prairie schooner days was man's equal, what could be better now than to employ that vehicle as a means of bringing her into the later and wider equality she is claiming? Let her use the prairie schooner as an adjunct to the ocean schooner of the Mayflower type, the log cabin, the dugout, to remind man in this republic that he accomplished nothing alone, nothing worth while, unless she was by his side, and she will have taken a long step toward obtaining the recognition she is seeking.

Bungalow Homes in the Pacific Northwest

ANY movement in American taste, culture, architecture, that contributes in any way toward checking the national tendency toward dreary monotony should, we feel, be encouraged. It is pleasant to be able to say that there are movements in this direction—that there are actually in operation forces that promise to make eventually some parts of this republic look different from all other parts. At present, if a few communities be excluded, all parts of the United States look so much alike, so far as the work of man goes, that when one sees one town or one city he may truthfully say that he has seen a representative sample of them all.

For San Francisco, in its business district, is to all appearances New York, just as Los Angeles is newer Boston. One standing in a principal thoroughfare of Denver might as well, so far as variety goes, be standing upon a principal thoroughfare of St. Louis. Whole sections of Baltimore are like whole sections of Cincinnati. Kansas City is a duplication of Chicago in many respects. Omaha might easily change places with Springfield, Mass. It is all due to the annihilation of distance, to incessant intercommunication, to the fact that we are one of the most homogeneous of peoples. Older Boston and Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Augustine, have held out longest against the prevailing wave of monotony, and they have had, and are having, a hard battle to maintain their individuality, their picturesqueness, their priceless distinction.

Latterly in the Southwest there has been a decided reaction against the spread of architectural sameness. In New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Southern California the adobe house of the early Spanish days is reasserting itself. Many towns and cities are adopting the architectural lines of three centuries ago not only in private, but in public construction. And now, as the article in the Monitor on typical architecture on Puget sound has shown, the bungalow is becoming the basis of a building departure that will serve in time to make the Pacific Northwest a haven of relief from the usual and all-pervading. Or, rather, the bungalow is a development of the tepee, which became the pioneer cabin, which became the "shake" or shanty, which became the sizable and comfortable log house, which in these latter days is losing its clumsiness and becoming the graceful and characteristic dwelling that this newspaper has pictured. Surely, it is a reaction from the over-ornamental, a decided departure from the mechanical, but it has a merit beyond all this, in that it may be taken as indicating a tendency and a determination in the Puget sound country to escape, and to afford means of escape to other parts of the republic, from the flatly conventional, immovable, invariable architectural lines that have fastened themselves upon the thought and customs of the nation in the last fifty years.

Jefferson the Democrat

THE MEMORIAL to Thomas Jefferson to be dedicated in St. Louis this week will be the worthiest of the many that exist, save one, the University of Virginia. Scarcely adequately has any generation, much less his own, appraised the pioneer place that Jefferson holds as an educator and as a thinker. Very suitably this new memorial will be educational in its influence as well as refining with its art. Thither will go antiquarians and historians for use of the valuable archives that have to do with the Louisiana purchase and the beginnings of government and social order over the vast region that Napoleon surrendered to the United States for an insignificant sum.

Jefferson's fellow-Virginian successor to the presidency, the present incumbent, in his essay on "A Calendar of Great Americans," denies the title of a great American to the Welsh radical who overthrew the conservative Federalists as completely as President Wilson has downed the conservatives of his time. A great man Jefferson was, he admits, but not in the same class with Franklin, Henry Clay, Jackson and Lincoln as men of a type that all Europe could not have produced. The causes of Jefferson's failure to be typically American, as analyzed by the President are these: he was abstract, sentimental, rationalistic rather than practical. Touched with the current French political philosophy Jefferson was a good deal of a doctrinaire. His writings lack hard and practical sense. It was thus that critics also wrote about President-elect Wilson prior to his inauguration. Now they are saying of him, precisely what he is forced to admit about Jefferson, namely, that "he was a natural leader and manager of men, not because he was imperative or masterful, but because of a native shrewdness, tact and sagacity, an inborn art and aptness for combination."

A study of a Jefferson encyclopedia—which exists because of an admirer's devotion—makes it evident that Jefferson can be quoted on both sides of many questions, which is far from true of the real doctrinaire of the French type as we understand him. As an administrator Jefferson did much that he had denounced when in the opposition. In short despite his unquestioned greater intimacy with the course of French thought of the day than any of his peers among the makers of the nation, he was none the less a typical American dominated throughout life by that willingness in politics to get what you can when you cannot get all that you want.

That Jefferson stood for a decentralized rather than a centralized form of government is true unquestionably, but when a great national opportunity came or when duty called he was as quick to obey the signal for action as President Wilson was in the California land law case. If Jefferson had been nothing but a sentimentalist or doctrinaire he never would have inspired the support of the men of his time as he did.

WHETHER motion-picture shows are desirable or not depends altogether upon the kind of motion-picture shows they are. This is another matter that cannot be disposed of by the employment of general statements. Every community should exercise a censorship, and a very strict one, over its picture shows.

IT is estimated that the losses due to inundations in the United States amount to \$100,000,000 annually. This does not include, of course, the waste of water that, if stored, would be of incalculable value to internal navigation, to irrigation and in power development.

UNQUESTIONABLY, American manufacturers have a right to move their plants to foreign countries. Whether, in the long run, the change will be profitable cannot be told now. A great deal will depend upon the future tariff policy of the United States.

From Colonel Goethals Direct

FREQUENT reports of landslides in Culebra cut, and various rumors as to their character and importance make it more desirable now than ever before, in view of the contemplated early opening of the great waterway, that all facts relating to these incidents be authoritatively stated and popularly understood. The very circumstance that the work is nearing completion is calculated to increase the tension of public interest in the enterprise, and it is regrettable that in this, as in other similar instances, there are some who for this very reason are disposed to magnify trivialities for the sole purpose of exciting public apprehension. All the more welcome, therefore, is the extract from a recent letter of Colonel Goethals, touching these very points, just made public by the secretary of war.

In this extract the chief engineer of the Panama canal informs Secretary Garrison that the opening of the waterway to the passage of vessels has always been predicated on the question of slides and the completion of the lock gates. The present schedule contemplates admitting the water into Culebra cut early in October, and the completion of one flight of locks at either end of the canal by that time. "The passage of boats, then," says Colonel Goethals, "depends upon the condition of the slides." He is able to give no assurance as to whether the passage may be obstructed through slides beyond the time named. In expressing the hope that the Fram may then be able to pass through, he tacitly confirms the impression that such slides as may occur can be cleared away readily.

But even if they should not be, the delay likely to result cannot be regarded as of serious moment when measured against the future of the isthmian passage. It is not difficult to conceive of conditions arising that would postpone the opening for weeks or months. Such conditions arise even in the construction of sewers and subways; when the magnitude of the cut at Culebra, the character of the land, the unprecedented nature of the engineering problems growing out of these slides, are considered, it should cause neither surprise nor alarm if there should be delay. Public thought should be prepared to discount all reports and rumors of a disturbing nature. That confidence which the chief engineer and his assistants and his force have so well earned, and which so far has been so freely and cheerfully accorded them, should continue to the end of their task, and be poured out all the more freely and cheerfully in the face of seeming disappointment or temporary delay.

ENCOURAGEMENT is sought for a movement in Colorado that will bring about amendment or abrogation of the federal conservation laws and practise, under which, it is alleged, fully one third of the area of the state has been withdrawn from entry, and, according to the Denver Times, "in the main, from usefulness and development, as a matter of first and greatest importance." Whether this encouragement should be given or not—whether it should be deemed best to withhold it until natural resources may be developed with greater regard for the general welfare than for that of the private or corporate exploiter—all sympathy and encouragement and support must inevitably be extended to any movement in Colorado looking to the greater development of those resources now available to industry and enterprise.

Nothing is more certain than that Colorado has immense resources still uncovered and untouched, entirely aside from those that are at present shielded by the conservation laws. Nor is there anything more certain than that Colorado possesses priceless resources aside altogether from those to which its people have given the greater part of their attention so far. Denver even now is not the mine-dependent community it was a few years ago. There was a time when San Francisco felt that without the Sierra Nevada camps and the mining stock exchange the city would go to ruin. San Francisco has learned that it can prosper without them. It has prospered without them. Denver and Colorado are not as yet quite so far removed from the mining camp influence, but they are drawing farther away from it annually, and the time is coming when they will look back with wonder upon their contentment with a single industry. There is more wealth in the soil of the state many times over than there ever was in its mines. The mountains and valleys will be assets of incalculable value to Colorado long after the smoke of the smelter has ceased to disfigure some of the most magnificent scenery in America.

CITIZENS of New York city of late have not lacked incitement to sobriety of mood as they plan to settle by the coming municipal election some of the larger problems of urban finance, housing and transportation, and social control of personal conduct. Recent disclosures have driven men and women with ideals close together lest by refusal to unite now they meet ultimate rout by the opposing forces. Consequently the fusion committee of 107 members, just named, which is to conduct a non-partisan campaign for election of mayor and subordinate officials, has a variety of personnel seldom seen in citizens' movements. The three national parties are well represented, as also is that important group of voters that declines a party label. Gentle and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, capitalist and labor-leader, lawyer and social settlement worker, banker and ex-politician have been federated in a popular movement. A larger proportion than formerly is drawn from the ranks of persons who know present-day urban life and fewer from among the lists of "respectables" whose names and whose subscriptions to the fund hitherto have been supposed to make them valuable recruits.

In this coming contest publicity as to actual conditions is to be a weapon that can only be wielded with safety by persons who know how to use it. Platitudes as to civics and patriotism are not to be reckoned as worth aught in a battle such as now impends. Hence the large number of persons placed in charge of the contest, whose individual record is one of positive achievement in constructive social reform. Campaigners of this type, who have proved their spirit of devotion to the people's interests by years of work among them, will carry weight with voters that the conventional politician or the "kid glove" civic reformer cannot have.

THE NEW St. Louis city directory estimates the population of that community at 831,000. St. Louis should easily be in the million class by the time the next United States census is taken.

Colorado's Development

Anti-Tammany Campaign